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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, JANUARY 31, 1917

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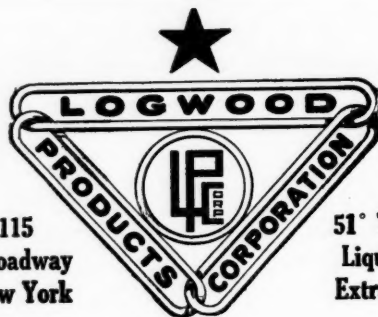
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PROSPERITY IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE

When one studies the huge earnings of the chemical companies all doubt regarding the business situation in this line is dissipated. The sentiment in the drug trade is optimistic, based on a satisfactory year financially, and manufacturers of intermediates and dyestuffs are also well satisfied with results so far attained, though there is a lingering apprehension that competition will be fierce when German products reach the American market.

Foreign requirements are still widespread and the demand is insistent, but the shipping situation handicaps delivery. The car shortage has seriously delayed the supplies of raw materials needed by domestic manufacturers, and is adding to the cost of production. Continued business activity is shown in the bank clearings which increased nearly 21 per cent last week over the corresponding week in 1916 and 82 per cent over the same week in 1915.

Many industrial plants are unable to accept further orders for 1917 delivery and the output of some leading chemicals has been sold for months ahead. Manufacturers are more concerned with the question of supplies of raw materials and the high cost of labor than with new orders. They are watching the race between Net Gain and High Costs closer than they ever watched a horse race and many declare that High Costs will win if there is not some check to the soaring prices of raw products. Even peace notes have no terrors compared with the labor question. When the European demand falls off, there must be a readjustment of wages and prices all along the line. Many are preparing for it even now.

SPECULATORS IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

The scarcity of many drugs and chemicals has brought the speculators into the market in greater numbers than usual within the past two years. Not able to buy from manufacturers whose output was perhaps sold far ahead, they have sought out the houses with contracts calling for greater quantities of a certain commodity than were actually needed to supply regular customers and the surplus has been sold to the speculators at an advantageous price and resold, if fortune favored at the phenomenal price advances due to war conditions. In some cases great profits have been made and in particular instances there have been heavy losses.

Failure to make deliveries has led to many controversies and a few suits at law resulting in heavy verdicts against those defaulting on contracts. The effect has been disquieting in the trade and especially so to the more recently established firms, not widely acquainted or deficient in credit information. The old-time firms, who seem to have escaped losses of this kind, view the situation with complacency, while the sufferers urge various methods of reform and cooperation to avoid further trouble.

The speculator who bought in anticipation of an advance is entitled to his profits if his foresight was correct; otherwise he must pocket his losses. The rash individual who entered into contracts for future delivery without having the goods or any reliable source of supply presents another problem for the trade, but in most cases the solution rests with the house that fails to secure adequate guarantees that the other party to the contract is financially responsible. When they find that he has nothing which can be attached the question arises whether they owe it to the trade to take judgment and thereby give the matter publicity which may warn others against "contracts that are not contracts."

Outside the pale of commercial integrity is another class of speculators who spread false reports of shortages in supplies, sell adulterated goods, deliver spurious drugs after submitting genuine samples, and adopt almost any methods to obtain consignments from manufacturers short of absolutely false representations. As the trade expands this class seems to be increasing in numbers, but the current reports of recent sales to New York brokers under fraudulent statements, and the attempt to sell spurious crude drugs to the local trade will serve to put buyers on their guard, even if tempted to seize "bargains" offered by plausible strangers. Yet the "Boogie Man" may get you if you don't watch out!

EDITORIAL NOTES

A striking instance of how the British dye-making industry has progressed during the war is afforded by the profits made by the firm of Levinstein, Ltd. The dividend of 30 per cent on the ordinary share capital of £60,000, which has been paid out of the profits for the past year, represents only a small percentage on the actual capital employed in the undertaking. The energies of the firm have been largely concentrated upon building up a business, which it is hoped will enable them to take the place formerly occupied by German dye manufacturers.

Explosives, of which less than \$8,000,000 were exported in 1914, reached the enormous total of \$660,000,000 in 1916; chemicals, drugs and dyes rose from \$26,000,000 to \$151,000,000; mineral oils increased from \$130,000,000 to \$186,000,000; India rubber advanced from \$10,000,000 to \$31,000,000; photographic supplies from \$7,000,000, to \$15,000,000.

If the chemical companies continue to pay extra dividends some of these stocks will become war brides. Unlike the securities of ammunition, powder and shell companies, the stocks of chemical companies will not be affected by the declaration of peace, because the home market is broad enough to consume the present output. After-war prosperity will be even greater, it is believed, owing to the growth of industries dependent upon chemicals in their processes of manufacture.

A witness before the Narcotic Committee of the New York State Legislature asked Senator Whitney what proportion of the narcotics smuggled from Canada and sold in the United States bore the labels of American manufacturers and how much was of English make. The Committee did not know. It would seem to be an important point to settle in view of the insinuation that New York houses were selling narcotics in Canada which were coming back and being sold here to addicts. Dr. William J.

Schiefelin, Charles A. Loring, John W. Perry, and others, testified to a decided decrease in the narcotic trade in general and that sales to Canada were made only to established wholesale houses or to manufacturers.

Sir Felix Schuster, governor of the Union of London and Smiths' Bank, Ltd., on the British financial situation declared it was imperative for Great Britain to make a serious reduction in imports, eliminating everything non-essential. He added: "The country's foreign trade has maintained itself remarkably well, but the adverse balance of trade is staggering and constitutes one of the most serious and most urgent questions which may entail considerable sacrifices on the part of the community. It is a factor which threatens the whole economic position of the country."

SWISS CHEMICAL AND DYE INDUSTRY

A recent issue of *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* says of the chemical industry of Switzerland that the most important branch is undoubtedly the manufacture of synthetic dyes. Switzerland also manufactures pharmaceutical products and chemicals for industrial purposes. There are two types of colors produced in Switzerland, namely, vegetable dyes, chiefly produced from logwood, and coal tar colors. At least 106 synthetic dyes are at present produced by the various dye factories of the country. These dyes at present are mainly shipped to England and France, but would, under normal conditions, be available for the American market. A list of the colors produced may be found in the Commerce Reports for Nov. 13, 1916. The importance of the Swiss dye industry is best illustrated in the following table, giving the exports since 1896:

Year	Coal-Tar Colors	Vegetable		
		Dyestuff Extracts	Tanning Extracts	Synthetic Indigo
1896	\$2,580,754	\$94,923	\$126,770	.....
1897	3,186,632	117,480	147,627	.....
1898	3,259,539	98,156	135,323	.....
1899	3,172,331	81,860	148,153	.....
1900	2,961,173	69,576	125,347	.....
1901	2,847,389	65,610	123,719	.....
1902	3,081,563	73,871	141,673	.....
1903	3,336,626	76,987	146,778	.....
1904	3,452,436	75,732	133,064	.....
1905	3,862,756	73,068	160,137	.....
1906	4,209,646	72,038	142,803	.....
1907	4,233,533	78,866	139,872	.....
1908	3,793,836	81,538	152,419	.....
1909	4,667,869	94,239	183,640	.....
1910	4,905,002	99,142	223,434	.....
1911	4,920,212	115,404	297,684	\$72,460
1912	4,970,474	97,346	315,130	291,334
1913	4,794,960	95,987	323,782	754,792
1914	5,123,944	84,250	286,252	978,956
1915	5,585,738	94,261	289,144	434,525

Next in importance to the dyestuff industry is the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. Among the specialties made are protargol, collargol, itrol, a new preparation of a silver protein compound carrying 30 per cent silver and sold under the trade name of solargyl, airol, phytin, throcol, salen, benzalen, vioform, lipogodin, jodostarin and jodogallicin. Besides the above mentioned chemicals the Swiss factories produce alkaloids, perfumes, cosmetics, and, for industrial purposes, acid potassium tartrate, boric acid, phosphoric acid, sodium, tanning extracts, glycerin, methyl alcohol coal-tar derivatives, benzylchloride, glue and gelatin.

It is of interest to know that the first chemical factory in Switzerland was built in the year 1764. From that time up to date the number has increased to 107. The products produced in these factories are, under normal conditions, shipped to all parts of the world, while at the present time the export is mainly restricted to China, France, Italy and the United States.

AMERICAN INTERESTS NEGOTIATING IN CHILE FOR NITRATE LANDS

Engineers Sent from the United States, Make An Independent Examination—Chilean Congress Au- thorizes Sale of Government Deposits

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30.—A report to the Department of Commerce on nitrate properties in Chile, by Consul Thomas W. Voetter, of Antofagasta, says:

The Chilean Congress has authorized the sale of some nitrate lands belonging to the Government. The sale has been delayed for the reason that it has not yet been decided whether to offer the properties at public auction or receive tenders at private sale. If American capitalists desire to acquire some of this land it will be necessary to have a representative in Santiago in case the lands are offered at public auction, and it will be desirable in case the other method is employed. A minimum fixed value is established for these lots, but this is usually about the equivalent of 6 pence (\$0.12) per quintal (101.43 pounds) of the estimated nitrate content of the ground sold. It is quite likely that the sales will be made at a price above the minimum, and American representatives should be given a limit.

It is stated that some of the lots which it is proposed to sell in the Province of Tarapaca are very good and would form a basis for splendid oficinas. Two which have been mentioned are Pena Grande and Santa Laura de Wendell. Possibly there are three more good ones. Many lots, with smaller supplies of nitrate, are near oficinas now in operation and could be worked to advantage by the present plants, whose operations they would serve to prolong.

Probably it will be possible to obtain from the Delegado Fiscal de Salitreras in this city maps showing the locations of these plots, as well as detailed information regarding their examination. It might be well to have examinations made by purchasers' own engineers, although a person who is experienced in such matters expresses the opinion that the results would not vary more than 10 per cent.

In purchasing lands held by others it should be remembered that there are many titles to nitrate lands in this Province, and unless purchases are made from very reliable firms the greatest possible precautions are desirable. American interests have been negotiating for a very large tract of nitrate lands. A staff of engineers was sent out from the United States to make an independent examination. This has been completed, but it is not known yet whether the deal will be completed. It is stated that other properties are for sale, but it has been suggested that independent examinations should be made by intending purchasers.

Several oficinas have been abandoned for varying reasons—some from exhaustion of nitrate-bearing ground, others because they were on ground that did not contain sufficient nitrate, and still others through extravagant or inefficient management which wrecked the operating company although the ground and plant were suitable.

The freight rate from the oficinas is not exactly a fixed one, as it is governed somewhat by the amount of tonnage supplied by an oficina. The greater the tonnage, the lower the rate. It depends a little on the success the shipper has in bargaining with the railroad. The rates vary between 0.65d. and 0.8d. per metric ton per kilometer haul. The rate on fuel oil from Antofagasta to oficinas is fixed, and is the coal rate plus 65 per cent. To Pampa Central, which may be taken as an average haul to oficinas, the rate is practically 18s. 6d. per ton (\$4.50 United States currency).

URGE CHEMIST FOR TARIFF COMMISSION

The American Chemical Society and many other trade associations have endorsed Ellwood Hendrick of New York for nomination as a member of the Tariff Commission. The publication of the Society, the *Chemical Engineering Journal*, in an editorial appealing for more coordination in the chemical and dye industry, says:

"Among the many subjects which will engage the attention and study of the Tariff Commission, none will pre-

sent more pressing claims or more inherent difficulties than that of the chemical industries.

"Bewildering, however, will these subjects be, if no member of the Tariff Commission has intimate knowledge, along broad lines, of the inter-relations of these industries, of the technical problems involved, of relative domestic and foreign conditions of manufacture in this complicated field, and of the blending of these threads into the warp and woof of the national industrial organization.

"Realizing this, the directors of our society forwarded to President Wilson an endorsement of Ellwood Hendrick, of New York City, for nomination as a member of the Tariff Commission, believing that in Mr. Hendrick would be found those qualities which would insure to the nation expert knowledge, balanced judgment, business experience, disinterestedness and conscientious discharge of duty.

"It is a matter of all-round congratulation, as presaging future cooperation, that in this endorsement the American Chemical Society has been joined by the American Electrochemical Society, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Chemists' Club, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry."

FEDERAL MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF NARCOTICS URGED AS NECESSITY

Society for the Prevention of Crime Reports That Harrison and Boylan Laws Have Failed to Restrict Illicit Traffic in Drugs

The Society for the Prevention of Crime, New York City, has issued a report on the illicit traffic in drugs which says that the Harrison anti-narcotic law, passed by Congress in 1914, and the Boylan law passed the same year by the legislature of the State of New York, have failed to cut off the sources of supply to drug addicts. One of the suggestions in the report is:

"The ultimate solution of this stupendous problem may require that all habit-forming drugs shall be manufactured or distributed by the Federal Government."

Of the drug evil, the report says, in part:

"Penal authorities have said that 'dope' causes or contributes to the plight of not less than 60 per cent of all criminals sentenced. The problem is neither local nor limited, but national and international. The terrific increase in the number of 'dope fiends' is due largely to the prevalence of the 'sniffing' habit." Here the report explains that the addict by using this method avoids the danger of having instruments found on his person in the event of arrest. Heroin, a morphine derivative three times as strong as morphine itself, is generally 'sniffed.'

The report says that in accumulating information on the drug traffic agents of the society had to frequent "the haunts of thieves and gangsters," and that twice the agents were robbed and once drugged while making their investigations.

In Chinatown, formerly a prolific source of opium, there is still plenty to be purchased if the buyer be known, according to the report. The chief effect of the strict laws as far as the "dope fiends" are concerned has been to raise the price of opium from \$9 to \$12 a can to \$45 and \$75.

The neighborhood of Seventh and Eighth avenues, from Thirty-sixth to Forty-first street, is still "infested," according to the report, and drugs are still to be procured in the negro section known as "San Juan Hill."

"Little Italy," in east Harlem, is perhaps as large a market as any," the report adds. "Bronx users, of whom there are many, are supplied largely in Harlem.

"Responsibility for the prevalence of drug addiction rests with some patent medicine manufacturers and with careless or unscrupulous physicians and drug dealers," the report charges.

CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN U. S. DISCUSSED BY C. G. WEISCOFF

**Manager of H. R. Lathrop & Co.'s Drug Department
Tells Michigan Ginseng Growers How to Go About
It—Profit in Collecting Herbs**

C. G. Weiscope, manager of the drug and spice department of H. R. Lathrop & Co., New York, read a paper at the thirteenth annual convention of the Michigan State Association of Ginseng Growers, at Lansing, Mich., last week, on "The Cultivation and Prospective Profits in the Cultivation of Medicine Plants." Mr. Weiscope said in part:

"Owing to the present prevailing European War, very high prices are being obtained for medicinal plants. This has brought about the discussion whether it would be profitable to cultivate Medicinal Plants in this country formerly imported from abroad and now practically unobtainable. The fact that no further supplies of Medicinal Plants are being received in this country from European ports, has brought about a severe shortage.

"Several of these plants, such as Belladonna, Henbane and Digitalis, are now being cultivated in this country, and very good profits are being obtained from the past season's crop. The profit is, however, due to the high prices prevailing.

"Now as we all understand that at the most this War will not continue for over two years more, I do not think that it would be a profitable undertaking for any of you to undertake to cultivate any medicinal plants along with your crops of Ginseng and Golden Seal, because as soon as peace prevails again in Europe, the articles mentioned will be coming into this country at very much lower prices than are prevailing today, and it is an understood fact that our foreign friends can and do undersell our domestic manufacturers and growers. This of course is principally brought about by the very low cost of labor, mode of living, etc.

"For example, I have a very close friend in this state (Michigan), who two years ago started cultivating Belladonna Plant. First of all it was extremely difficult for him to secure the seeds from Europe, but I was able at great expense to him to purchase these seeds. He had six hot houses of the ordinary size, about 100 feet deep and 35 feet wide, in which we planted the seeds during the winter. In the spring when the plants in the hot houses were three and six inches high, he transplanted them into the open. All of this was a big expense, but of course this being our first experiment, the cost was a great deal more than it would be in after years. After harvesting his crop, selling leaves, stems and roots, I was able to dispose of these various parcels for him, netting him a fair margin of profit.

"Digitalis has been cultivated and collected from the wild plants quite extensively in this country for years under the name of Foxglove.

"Such articles as Senega Root, Blood Root, Mandrake and various other articles, can be cultivated without any unusual care. They are found abundantly in various sections of the United States, and can be collected without any undue labor, and it is a small matter to dig and prepare them for the market. We buy about 250 different medicinal roots, herbs, leaves, etc., all of which grow in a wild state throughout the United States. Many people, including all members of the family, are able to make fairly good wages by collecting these articles, that is, those that happen to be native to their vicinity, and I would suggest that perhaps it would be more profitable if any of you gentlemen that are now devoting practically all of your time to your Golden Seal and Ginseng gardens, would get in touch with the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking for Farmers' Bulletin No. 663—"Drug Plants under cultivation," and Farmers' Bulletin No. 188—"Weeds used in medicine," both would be sent to you merely for the asking, and if you have any spare time on your hands, you could arrange to have the children of your vicinity during the summer months when they have no school to attend, collect some of these various roots, herbs, leaves, etc.

"Leaves should always be collected in clear, dry weather,

in the morning, after the dew is off. Flowers are worth the most, from the standpoint of their medical value, immediately upon opening. Bulbs should be gathered at the time the leaves of the plant die, which is, of course, in the autumn. The outer heavy coat should be removed and the bulb sliced, after which it should be dried by artificial heat, not to exceed 100 degrees F. Barks may be gathered either in the fall or spring. Seeds should be gathered as soon as they ripen. Only heavy, fully developed seeds are of value; others should be removed by winnowing.

"To get the best results from your work, in collecting drugs, it is important to handle them properly, as well as to collect them at the right time of the year.

"There has been considerable money made in the handling of these goods by several firms in the south. Without giving away any trade secrets, I might say that there is a personal friend of mine, who ten years ago was working for another firm in an entirely different line, on a very small salary, and really it was hardly enough to get by with at that time. When he decided to go into the root and herb business, he had absolutely no funds, but being a native of the mountains, he was familiar with quite a few of the plants, and in a short while encouraged his neighbors to collect these various plants. He has been successful in building up a business within the last ten years, which now nets him very handsome returns. He is a very large handler of these articles, handling them in carload lots.

"The firm I represent has handled in the last year as much as fifty carloads of the various roots, herbs and leaves, and as we are only one of several large dealers, this shows the commercial value of these articles.

"Even in your own State of Michigan, and in the State of Wisconsin, there are considerable quantities of elm bark which is in very large demand, and can be collected in unusually large quantities. This article is being exported to European countries.

"In buying these various medicinal drugs, we are opening up a field for new undertakings. I know of several families in the south that have been able to pay off mortgages on their farms by collecting these roots."

DRUG SALES RESUMED IN LONDON

**Honey, as a Substitute for Sugar, Brings High Prices
—Some Crude Drugs Firmer—Synthetic Chemicals
Lower—Potash Chlorate Tending Upward**

LONDON, January 20.—Business has shown somewhat more movement during the week. The Drug Sales have been resumed, and a large quantity of honey was offered, which fetched advanced prices, it being in demand in many trades as a substitute for sugar. A few crude drugs are firmer, but synthetic chemicals are mostly lower.

ACETANILID is offered at 2s 8d to 2s 10d per lb.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID, good quality, is quoted up to 20s per lb., but lower prices are named for some makes.

BARBITONE is very scarce, up to 110s per lb. being asked.

CAFFEINE. Pure Crystals are quoted by makers at 40s to 40s 4d, but these prices are only nominal, dealers wanting 47s 6d. Sodium benzoate and caffeine sodio-salicylate are offered at 45s per lb.

CASTOR OIL. English make, 70s per cwt.

CITRIC ACID is firmer at 2s 7½d per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR, 185s to 187s 6d per cwt. for 98 per cent.

ETHERS. The raw prices are not yet officially fixed, but those from pure spirit will probably be about 4½d per lb. dearer, and from methylated spirit 4d dearer.

OPIMUM is firm with an upward tendency. Persian is quoted at 35s to 36s per lb.

PHENACETIN is somewhat lower, at 95s to 97s 6d per lb.

POTASH CHLORATE is tending upwards, 2s 8d per lb. being asked.

TARTARIC ACID, 2s 7d to 2s 7½d per lb. on spot.

PARAFFIN WAX HAS DOUBLED IN VALUE SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

Munitions Manufacturers Require It for Coating Shells to Shut Out Moisture—Exports In 1916 Largely In Excess of Normal Trade.

Paraffin wax has doubled in price since the outbreak of the war owing to the enormous demand for the wax for war purposes. Shells and cartridges are coated with it to keep them dry, especially where the percussion cap is exposed. The powder companies also use large quantities in their manufacturing processes. The largest producers in the United States are sold out for 1917 on the higher grades. Crude waxes are quoted at 6½c to 6¾c a pound, and white waxes at 7¼c to 8¼c.

There is a growing demand abroad by munitions makers and exports for 1915 and 1916 have far exceeded the foreign trade in 1914. The quantity exported in 1914 was 164,795,263 pounds valued at \$5,533,012, while in 1915 it was 357,914,357 pounds worth \$11,544,478, and for eleven months in 1916 the exports were 342,479,109 pounds, valued at \$13,295,071.

The exports from New York in 1915 amounted to 258,195,718 pounds valued at \$8,583,051. Philadelphia exported 27,034,073 pounds in 1915, valued at \$698,883.

The exports from New York by months in 1916 were:

	Pounds	Value
January	26,476,244	\$ 942,744
February	29,377,457	1,071,208
March	26,579,658	981,838
April	16,207,017	606,695
May	28,584,447	1,130,653
June	25,865,674	999,748
July	20,977,975	900,720
August	20,911,183	852,291
September	19,542,606	748,816
October	18,903,276	819,631
November	20,009,295	817,409
December	26,518,847	1,125,622

Exports from all the United States in 1915 were made as follows:

	Pounds	Value
Europe	265,567,756	\$8,331,790
North America	9,818,786	363,388
South America	14,301,487	518,254
Asia	26,419,475	879,135
Oceania	4,679,049	148,540
Africa	9,587,553	248,736

In 1916 Europe took about the same quantity in the eleven months to November 30th.

Another factor in the advance is the demand from France for candles. The French Government has prohibited the use of coal for illuminating and heating purposes in the trenches and in many small towns. No candles can be had from any other source than the United States, which is practically providing the world with paraffin.

LUBRICATING OILS AND PARAFFIN IN SPAIN.

The duty on mineral lubricating oils, according to paragraph 25 of the Spanish customs tariff, amounts to 40 pesetas per 100 kilos (about \$3.50 per 100 pounds). The exchange of the peseta fluctuates somewhat, and these duties are payable according to the gold standard. The duty on paraffin in lumps, according to paragraph 257 of the Spanish customs tariff, is 30 pesetas per 100 kilos (about \$2.63 per 100 pounds), and on manufactured paraffin, under paragraph 258, 50 pesetas per 100 kilos (about \$4.38 per 100 pounds).

In the import statistics of Spain, mineral lubricating oils are grouped with oleonaphtha, vaseline, and mixtures of these products with animal or vegetable oils or fats.

These pay duty on the net weight, which is ascertained by pouring out the contents of the receptacle and deducting its weight from the gross weight. The imports of these products in 1913 amounted to 12,432 metric tons, but fell in 1914 to 9,457 tons, while 10,932 tons were imported in 1915. Paraffin in lumps was imported during 1913 to the amount of 5,400 tons, and in 1914 the total was 4,261 tons, increasing in 1915 to 6,759 tons. The imports of manufactured paraffin amounted to 2.7 tons in 1913, falling to 2.3 tons in 1914, and in 1915 to about one-third of a ton.

The current prices of some mineral oils, as quoted on the markets of Barcelona in November, for barrels of 100 kilos (220.4 pounds), were: For Russian oleonaphtha, 71 pesetas (\$12.78); North American oleonaphtha, 70 pesetas (\$12.60), and mineral fats, 105 to 125 pesetas (\$18.90 to \$22.50).

A list of dealers in lubricating oils at Barcelona may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its district or cooperative offices. Refer to file No. 83604.

10 PER CENT DUTY ON PARAFFIN CANDLES

The protest of the Standard Oil Company against the classification of paraffin wax candles by the collector and the assessment of 10 per cent duty was overruled by the Board of General Appraisers, last week, in a decision upholding the collector. Free entry was claimed for the candles as products of petroleum.

Counsel for the Standard Oil Company argued that as the character of the paraffin had not been changed by converting the commodity into candles, but remained perfectly adaptable to any use to which paraffin could be put, the candles were still a petroleum product, and as such entitled to free entry.

Judge McClelland said that the board could not agree with the importer's contention. He said that the basic petroleum product had been used and fashioned as a component material, together with an article manufactured from cotton, in the manufacture of another article of commerce with a new name and fitted for a distinct use. "What we have here," said the decision, "is no longer paraffin wax, but candles made of such wax and cotton, wax being the component of chief value." In the absence of any specific provision for candles of this kind the board held the articles were properly classified by the Collector.

WOOD PRESERVERS IN CONVENTION

The American Wood Preservers' Association held its thirteenth annual convention in New York, last week, with 150 members present representing plants valued at \$20,000,000. Carl G. Crawford, general manager of the American Creosoting Company, and president of the association emphasized in his annual report the importance to the industry of standardization.

In a report presented at the afternoon session, E. A. Sterling, chairman of the committee on promotion, urged a campaign of publicity and education to further the use of treated wood in every way possible. One of the best means of accomplishing the object desired was advertising. A recommendation in the report was that members of the association give talks on the value of wood preservation at colleges and universities.

C. C. Schnatterbeck, an authority on wood preserving, in speaking of the progress of the industry, said:

"Only fifteen plants for wood treating were in operation in the United States in 1895, whereas the 200 mark is nearly reached at the present time. The volume of treated material in 1915 amounted to 142,000,000 c. f. Of this, railroad ties totaled 111,000,000 cubic feet; poles, 6,000,000 cubic feet; telegraph poles 2,500,000 cubic feet; construction timber, 12,000,000 cubic feet; blocks for street paving and factory flooring, 8,000,000 feet, and the balance cross-arms and miscellaneous lumber."

Mr. Schnatterbeck said that from eighty to ninety per cent of all wood treated was used by the railroads. Ordinary railroad ties, other than white oak, he said, lasted from six to nine years, but when treated by creosote or other ingredients their usefulness ranged between twelve and fifteen years.

STANDARDS FOR VEGETABLE FATS ADOPTED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Definitions Prepared by Joint Committee of Representatives from Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials and Other Experts

Definitions and standards for edible vegetable fats and oils are outlined in Food Inspection Decision 169, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture under the Food and Drugs Act. These definitions were recommended by the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards, consisting of representatives from the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the United States Department of Agriculture. The definitions outlined in the food inspection decision were previously adopted by the two associations named above.

The text of the definitions follows:

Edible fats and edible oils are such glycerids of the fatty acids as are recognized to be wholesome foods. They are dry and sweet in flavor and odor.

Cacao butter, cocoa beans, is the edible fat obtained from sound cacao beans (*Theobroma cacao* L.), either before or after roasting.

Cocoonut oil, copra oil, is the edible oil obtained from the kernels of the cocoonut (*Cocos nucifera* L. or *Cocos butyracea* L.).

Cochin oil is cocoonut oil prepared in Cochin (Malabar). Ceylon oil is cocoonut oil prepared in Ceylon.

Corn oil, maize oil, is the edible oil obtained from the germ of Indian corn, maize (*Zea mays* L.).

Cottonseed oil is the edible oil obtained from the seed of the cotton plant (*Gossypium herbaceum* L.), or from the seed of other species of *Gossypium*.

Olive oil, sweet oil, is the edible oil obtained from the sound, mature fruit of the olive tree (*Olea europaea* L.).

Palm kernel oil is the edible oil obtained from the kernels of the fruit of the palm tree (*Elaeis guineensis* L., or *Elaeis Melanococca* Gart.).

Peanut oil, arachis oil, earthnut oil, is the edible oil obtained from the peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.).

Poppy seed oil is the edible oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy (*Papaver somniferum* L.).

Rape seed oil, rape oil, colza oil, is the edible oil obtained from the seed of the rape plant (*Brassica napus* L.), or from the seed of closely related Brassica species, which yields oils similar in composition and character to the oil obtained from the seed of *Brassica napus* L.

Soy bean oil, soy oil, soja oil, is the edible oil obtained from the seed of the soy bean plant (*Glycine soja* L., *Soja hispida*, Sieb. et Zucc., *Soja max.* (L.) Piper).

Sesame oil, gingili oil, teal oil, benne oil, is the edible oil obtained from the seed of the sesame plant (*Sesamum indicum* De Candolle, *Sesamum radiatum* Schum and Thonn, *Sesamum orientale* L.).

Sunflower oil is the edible oil obtained from the seed of the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.).

EFFECT OF IMPURITIES IN CHEMISTRY

Mr. Jerome Alexander in a recent lecture before the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry drew attention to the importance of impurities, sometimes helping and at other times hindering the chemist. Mr. Alexander said in making ammonia by the Haber process practised in Germany, by bringing nitrogen and hydrogen together in the presence of certain metals, the whole thing is spoiled if there is any sulphur, selenium, tellurium, phosphorus, arsenic, boron or any of their compounds present. Lead, bismuth and tin will also kill the process. As low as one part per million of sulphur in the hydrogen gas works serious injury.

In making sulphonal, the well known sleep medicine, there is produced a mercaptan that has such power of vile smell that one four hundred millionth part of a milligram may be detected. A gram is about 15½ grains troy, or say, three and one-half hundredths of an ounce. A milligram is a thousandth part of this. So it will not do to let any of that mercaptan get into the medicine.

In making white lead by the Dutch process, if there is no more than one hundredth of 1 per cent of silver in the lead from which it is made, it will come out pink. If the lead contains two-hundredths of 1 per cent of copper it will have a green tinge.

A very little lead in brass makes it machine well, but in gold one part of lead in 5,000 makes it very brittle. In gold plating (electroplating) a very little copper gives a red shade and a very little silver gives a greenish color.

In dry batteries traces of iron in the manganese oxide or copper in the sal ammoniac are very undesirable. Traces of arsenic in the hydrogen used by lead burners prevent a good point from forming. One part per million of sulphur in cocoonut oil spoils the soap made from it. In making tests on a certain plant it was found that one part of manganese in 10,000,000 greatly increased its growth and one part of silver nitrate in 1,600,000 killed it. Although silver is practically insoluble, the plant immediately died if planted in a silver cup.

NO RELIEF IN SHIPPING CONDITIONS FOR DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE

Presidents Willard, Ripley and Smith, Explain Herculean Task Put Upon the Railroads by War Demands—Business Increased 40 Per Cent

Freight congestion was discussed by three railroad presidents in communications sent to the American Drug-gists' Syndicate during its convention last week.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, expressed the opinion that, if the railroads were able to furnish all the empty freight cars required at the present time to meet the needs of shippers, the situation as a whole might be made worse, "because the congestion at unloading points would then certainly become more serious."

E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, in a statement sent to the convention from California, stated that the congestion, in his opinion, depended entirely upon the duration of the war.

Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central, suggested the establishment of a national commission "as broad as the nation itself, with all the ramifications and powers possessed by the Federal Court, the Interstate and State Commissions, under a central authority."

A table showing the departure from normal conditions in the delivery of freight revealed that, where formerly it took from five to six days for freight deliveries from New York to Detroit, it now requires from three to five weeks, and that even from Philadelphia to this city—normally an overnight run—takes now from four to six days. Mr. Smith in his communication said in part:

"Our foreign trade has increased from \$4,000,000,000 at the beginning of the war to \$8,000,000,000 at the present time, and domestic trade has increased from about \$30,000,000,000 to \$46,000,000,000 the domestic trade showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent and the foreign nearly 100 per cent. In addition to this enormous foreign trade moving to and from tidewater, there has been set up a greater internal industrial situation in manufacture and commerce to provide these supplies, which, in many cases have to be handled half a dozen times from one plant to another in the process of manufacturing and finishing. This condition was precipitated almost immediately and the railroads within a few months were called upon to perform, in many instances, a service 40 per cent in excess of the preceding year. The railroads had not the reserve for such a condition, and were unable financially to anticipate it.

"A funnel cannot discharge more than its orifice will permit, and when overfilled it overflows. It takes years to construct yards, terminals and other facilities, and much money. The great sources of our supply of labor we have cut off. Instead of 500,000 immigrants per year we are now getting only a few thousand, and only a few of these are industrial workers. The very conditions which have produced the present prosperity have greatly increased the cost of material, including equipment, and the great cost of labor not only retards this work, but embarrasses the daily operation of the railroads."

NEW YORK DRUG TRADE NEWS

Headquarters for N.W.D.A. Convention to Be at Congress Annex—Annual Dinner of Fritzsche Brothers' Employees—Famine in Vegetable Oils Threatens.

The stock of opium in bond on January 1st was 10,657 pounds, against 39,851 last year.

F. E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, was in Toledo, last week.

An order of logwood, fustic and quercitron extracts aggregating sixty tons, was forwarded to England this week.

The Chemical Company of America has established its western agency in Chicago. Cooper and Shuesler, 8 S. Dearborn street are the representatives.

C. G. Weiscopef, of H. R. Lathrop & Company, returned Saturday from Lansing, Mich., where he addressed the State Convention of Ginseng Growers on the "Cultivation of Medicinal Plants."

A well-known firm paid \$1.25 a cubic foot freight rate on a consignment of drugs to London, last week. Another house paid \$23 postage on a parcel for Shanghai, China.

Madero Bros., Inc., 115 Broadway, distributors of technical and pharmaceutical chemicals, have again been forced to increase their floor space, owing to expansion of business.

Percy H. Ross, of W. A. Ross & Brother 11 South William street, left Friday for a month's vacation in the South. Mr. Ross expects to spend most of his time at Tryon, N. C.

The Newport Chemical Works moved Monday from 32 Liberty street to the new suite of offices in the 16th floor of the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. The new telephone exchange is Rector 7335.

The E. A. Bromund Company, 356 West Broadway, has leased from February 1st, for a term of years an additional 10,000 square feet of floor space for storage purposes. This firm also occupies the building opposite.

Chas. E. Matthews, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has selected the Congress Annex Hotel, Chicago, as headquarters for the annual convention of the association, October 1 to 4, 1917.

Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc., announce that Mr. John G. Mason is now associated with that organization as manager of the chemical and drug division. The company's headquarters are located at 2 Rector street. They have offices in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

Paul Nobbe, with the New York sales department of the Bayer Company, Inc., has become sales manager of the American Aniline Products, Inc., manufacturers of dyestuffs. The latter company's office will be removed on February 1st from 15 East 12th street to 120 Hudson street.

Dried raspberries are running short owing to the demand for making raspberry syrup, for pastes and lozenges and for coloring liquors. The source of supply is cut off until the raspberries ripen again, so the price has been raised to 55 cents against 40 cents a pound last week.

The employees of Fritzsche Brothers, held their annual dinner, entertainment and dance at a hotel on Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. F. E. Watermeyer surprised his staff by the presentation of souvenirs. F. H. Leonhardt and Julius Koehler acted as toastmasters. Ernst Bulmer was chairman of the arrangement committee.

Fifty-nine barrels of logwood extract at auction on Thursday morning last, failed to attract much attention in the trade. Two bids were made, opening at one cent a pound and selling at one and one-half cents a pound, the next and last bid. The extract, according to a chemical analysis was 75 degree Twaddle and had a dyeing strength of 33 per cent.

H. S. Chatfield, of the Kasebier & Chatfield Shellac Co., has left Naples and is returning to this country by way of Spain, Portugal, and France. He is expected to arrive in this country by the end of February. His mission has been fulfilled. The cargo of the *Sturmfels* is being forwarded by the American ship *Virginia*, which sailed from Italy last week.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., received an order from Hongkong, China, last week amounting to \$20,000, half of which was for specialties manufactured by the company. The house is sending an agent to Canada, and one to Algeria to open up new territory. The recent purchase of ten new motor trucks for city delivery was made necessary by expanding business.

According to telegraphic advices received from the coast the Japanese steamer *Tsushima Maru*, which put into San Francisco a couple of weeks ago afire, had on board 1,500 cases of refined camphor and 6,500 cases of camphor oil, as well as considerable menthol and vegetable wax. All of this material is reported to have been more or less damaged by fire and water. It is coming to New York.

Two large shellac importing firms withdrew all offers following cable advices from India stating that there was as yet no prospect for a settlement of the exchange tangle. A few steamers have arrived here from Calcutta within the past week but these have all brought out of condition goods. No cable offers have been received from Calcutta within the past week and London is still refusing to offer.

Arthur Elliot Sproul, a vice-president of Herman & Herman, Inc., who will have charge of the company's business in the Russian Empire, sailed Saturday, January 27th, from New York on the *Bergensfjord* taking the route via Norway, Sweden and Finland into Russia, and will make his headquarters in Moscow. On the same day Mr. J. Sala, also a vice-president, sailed for Spain where he has already established a branch of the house. Herman & Herman, Inc., now have branches in England, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Canada, South America, Japan, China and Australia.

Fred A. Pape says there is need of an immediate increase in the output of vegetable oil owing to a threatened world famine. He adds: "The shortage is due to the enormous demand for vegetable oils, which has sprung up since the development of the nut butter industry. The unprecedented destruction of livestock caused by the war is yet another reason. Vegetable oil is also used in immense quantities for lubricating and other industrial purposes. The present shortage is likely to take the dimensions of a famine when once the 135,000,000 people of Central Europe who are now completely shut out from their supplies begin to clamor again for their share in the world's markets."

The testimony given before the Narcotic Committee of the New York State Legislature by leading manufacturers and representatives of New York wholesale drug houses, at the final hearing in New York, was to the effect that the sale of narcotics had fallen off 30 to 40 per cent since the enactment of the Harrison and Boylan laws. The witnesses at the hearing were Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Charles A. Loring, Manager of the New York office of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, Philadelphia; John W. Perry, representing Merck & Co.; F. E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; Edward Plaut, of Lehn & Fink; Theodore R. L. Loud of the New York Quinine & Chemical Company, and Jacob Weil, of Britt, Loeffler & Weil.

PREPAREDNESS IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AN ISSUE 85 YEARS AGO

An Exact Parallel Found in Conditions Existing in 1831—Protection Urged Then as Now for an Infant Industry

The first report upon the chemical industries of the United States and their relation to national preparedness, made in 1831, is the subject of an article in the February issue of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, now edited by Mr. Charles Holmes Herty. The article is by Mr. C. A. Browne who presents an entertaining array of facts concerning conditions in the early part of the 19th century which form an exact parallel to conditions today. Here are extracts from a report by a committee of the General Convention of the Friends of Domestic Industry which met in New York City, October 26, 1831:

"Chemistry received very little or no attention from the enterprise and skill of our country, until the late war. That event suddenly cut off the usual supplies from foreign countries. The consequent advance in price was excessive, and the inconvenience sustained by that class of manufacturers who consumed chemicals, incalculable. This state of things gave the first impulse to chemistry in our country.

"The return of peace, however, brought foreign competition, which soon threatened to extinguish the infant and yet inexperienced establishments which had crept into existence during the war. The large importations which, at that period, inundated the country, caused a reduction in prices, alike ruinous to the importer and his competitor, the American manufacturer.

"This depression, however, would have been but temporary, had there been no interference on the part of the government. The foreigner would have prevailed in the contest—and the market becoming his, the prices would have been in accordance with his own remorseless interests.

"Happily for the nation, and more particularly for that numerous laboring class who are dependent on chemical manipulations—and the agriculturists, who find in this class a customer instead of a rival—happily also for the other classes of manufacturers which owe their existence to chemistry, the tariff act of 1824 placed the seal upon the policy of the nation. By this act, and not until after its passage, was the manufacture of chemicals established in the United States.

"Until it became the policy of the nation to encourage a domestic supply of chemicals, prices were constantly fluctuating—were generally high, and oftentimes seized upon for purposes of speculation, to the great injury of consumers. Domestic competition has caused prices to settle at a minimum rate."

"The protection offered to several chemicals has not only reduced prices, but almost entirely excluded the foreign article. Indeed, as to alum and coppers, the exclusion seems complete—for the treasury tables of 1830 do not show that one lb. of either was imported. The prices of many chemical articles are as low in this country as in Europe; but, nevertheless, your committee are of the opinion that it would be unwise to repeal the existing duties, because experience indicates that the foreign competitor, from a disposition to get rid of his surplus stock, and with the less creditable design of strangling the growing establishments which have deprived him of a market, will crowd his productions upon us regardless of the calculations which usually govern trade—enduring the present loss with the hope of distant gain, which is to be the fruits of victory obtained in prostrating his rival."

In commenting on the report, Mr. C. A. Browne says the remarks are as applicable today as they were 85 years ago. The dangers which threaten domestic industries at the conclusion of a foreign war can be illustrated no better than by the following account of what happened in the United States after the Napoleonic wars.

"Everything goes on prosperously until the war comes to a close. Within a few months after, our markets are inundated with British goods, cheaper than we can make them of equal quality, and the manufacturers are, in their turn, involved in one common ruin. It is in this way that the fluctuations incident to these distant and uncertain

exchanges reach successively all the great branches of industry. The results which your memorialists have thus described are not accidental, but the regular consequences of the state of things to which they are attributed, and must continue to recur from time to time, wherever such a state of things exists."

HIGHER PRICES FOR OLIVE OIL PREDICTED

Exports of Native Grown Product from Italy Prohibited—Large Supplies of Oil Said to Have Reached Germany—French Oil Higher

Olive oil is destined for an advance in price if any reliance can be placed in the bullish reports emanating from the producing countries. To the American importer the situation appears a bit cloudy, as advices from the different market centers are somewhat conflicting as to conditions other than in their immediate vicinity and not any too clear as to conditions in their own section. On one point all advices are in accord and that is in their prognostication of higher values, some going so far as to say that prices in the near future will be higher than have ever been known.

From Italy comes a report that the Spanish crop is neither promising in quantity nor in quality, and that in France there is practically no crop at all. The crop in Tunis, according to the same report, is good, but exportation is limited.

Again it has been said that the Italian embargo on the exportation of olive oil has tightened in that the native grown product can no longer be exported. The olive oil now received and manifested from Italy is supposed to be foreign olive oil packed in bond in Italy. An order for future shipment is taken subject to the approval of the government and at an advance of about 20 per cent in price. If the oil now being shipped by Italy is Spanish oil, the increase in price can be readily accounted for by the decrease in the value of Italian exchange, the rate being about 36 per cent in favor of Spain.

Quotations from Spain for olive oil are higher for future shipments than for spot and contrary to the usual custom, an advance is noted in each month over the preceding month. The Spanish crop is said to have been pretty well sold, at least so French reports say. In one report it was stated that enormous quantities of last year's crop of the Spanish oil had reached Germany, which was one reason for the continued high prices. It was thought that Germany had been successful in securing supplies in spite of the blockade, through the aid of neutral countries. The report also stated that the price of all grades of French oil had advanced from a moderate price at the beginning of 1916 to prices, which while not actually prohibitive, were higher than ever before. It concludes with the advice that prices for the new crop can hardly be expected to be low, if for no other reason than for the exorbitant freight rates, and marine and war risk insurance. The latter is now 10 per cent of the value of the goods.

NOT COAL-TAR DYES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Judge DeVries for the U. S. Court of Customs Appeals has handed down a decision on the Government's appeal relative to the correct classification for dutiable purposes of certain importations of indigo dyes brought in by Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher. The court held that the products were not coal-tar dyes.

The Collector of Customs for the Port of New York classified them as "Coal tar dyes," which made them dutiable under section 20. The Board of General Appraisers reversed this decision and sustained the importers' protest which made the dyes free of duty under paragraph 514 of the Act which includes "indigo, natural or synthetic, dry or suspended in water, and dyes obtained from indigo." The Government brought the case for determination of a single issue, viz.: whether the dyes in question were "coal-tar dyes or colors" or "dyes obtained from indigo."

LABELS OF LEADING HOUSES USED IN BISMUTH SUBNITRATE SWINDLE

Manufacturer Finds Precipitated Chalk In Cartons— Fraud Discovered After Failure of Product to Pro- duce Results Expected—Trace the Goods Through Several Hands

When a well-known manufacturer of Xeroform received word from his factory, last week, that the bismuth subnitrate bearing the label of a St. Louis house was calcium carbonate he told the superintendent he was crazy. The superintendent sent a few cartons to the New York office. Some had been opened at the factory and others were intact. All contained precipitated chalk at 4½ cents per pound instead of bismuth subnitrate which the label declared was the product in the cartons and which the manufacturer purchased at \$2.90 per pound less discounts.

Further investigation brought to light at the warehouse of the broker who sold the bismuth subnitrate to the manufacturer other lots of precipitated chalk bearing the labels of other responsible manufacturers of bismuth subnitrate and labeled as subnitrate.

The manufacturer appealed to the broker to disclose the source of supply and notified the St. Louis house of the fraud, and agents of the latter firm are investigating and arrests are expected soon. Another house aiding in the inquiry is a well-known manufacturer of medicinal chemicals, formerly a branch of a German firm, and a third company upon which the same fraud was perpetrated is a Philadelphia corporation.

All three manufacturers have undertaken to solve the puzzle as to how precipitated chalk was substituted for bismuth subnitrate. The cartons bear a plain label easily duplicated in a printing office. The fact that three different labels were used eliminates the possibility that the substitution was a blunder. It is believed that the swindle was planned for the export trade. The goods have been traced through two purchasers up to the present time and it is thought the originator of the fraud will be caught.

The broker who sold the goods to the manufacturer sent his check yesterday in refund of the loss. Meantime, however, the manufacturer has suffered a further loss of approximately \$1,000, the superintendent having used chalk instead of bismuth subnitrate in the manufacture of Xeroform before the mistake was discovered.

DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

McArthur, Irwin, Ltd., has purchased the Allan Munro Color Co. and will operate the Munroe plants at Montreal and Point Claire, Canada.

The Austin Specialty Co., 171 Clinton place, Newark, N.J., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in all kinds of chemicals and compounds. The capital stock is \$125,000 and the incorporators are: Harold A. Dodge, of Essex Falls, and Walter J. Leatherow and John B. Then of Newark.

The Vreeland Chemical Co., Trenton, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in chemicals of all kinds, the capital stock being \$25,000. The incorporators are George D. White, Alva A. Buckley and F. A. Chase.

The Sun Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Incorporators: Luther A. Hodsdon, president, Roslindale, Mass.; Charles B. Urann, treasurer and clerk, and Martha N. Hodsdon.

The Bridgewater Chemical Co. is to open a branch in Philadelphia, it is reported. J. T. Stewart is president and Walter D. Stewart secretary of the company.

Paul Nobbe, for 13 years with the New York sales department of the Bayer Co., Inc., has assumed the duties of sales manager of the American Aniline Products, Inc., a new enterprise devoted principally to the domestic manufacture of dyestuffs. Temporary offices are located at 15

East 12th street, but after February 1st the concern will be located at 120 Hudson street, New York.

The report of the Dyestuffs Committee of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers, says: "When the secretary learned in Washington, that the Hill bill was as dead as the proverbial mackerel, he was also told by the Administration leader in the House of Representatives that, realizing the situation in dyes, the party in power might amend the chemical schedule of the Underwood-Simmons bill and in such amendment place some articles on the free list and advance some others, although not up to the point called for in the Hill bill."

The fall color card just issued by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States contains thirty-four shades and eight shades especially for furs, the latter an innovation. The colors given are lighter than those which were popular last fall, but not quite as brilliant as those which will feature the coming spring season. The range starts off with a group called brass. These colors will continue the vogue for the popular gold shades. A line of blues follow, there are some further colors on the gold order, and after these come greens, browns, reds and grays. The wine shades that were so good last fall also get a representation. The object in putting out fur colors, it is explained, is to make it easy to prepare fur trimmings.

SHARP ADVANCE IN SPANISH ANISE SEED

Shipping difficulties and Reports of Short Crop Cause Importers to Mark Up Prices

Spanish anise seed is experiencing the full effect of an acute shortage in supplies. Prices in the local market have advanced to 30 cents and 31 cents a pound representing an increase of about a cent a day in the last week. Reports from the producing section say that this year's crop has been almost a complete failure and present primary quotations are equal to 32 cents a pound, New York. Reports have been current for several months that the Spanish crop would not come up to expectations, but this information concerning other products has been spread so often that it receives little attention. There are some in the trade who are still inclined to believe that the article is the subject of a little speculative trading, and that the primary situation is not so serious as it seems.

The threshing season is about finished, and one well-known importer said he had received the information, which he considered authentic, that the crop was much smaller than usual, though not the failure that had been reported at first. He said that shipping conditions added to the uncertainty of the situation, and that difficulty in obtaining shipping room, with increasing freight rates and war risk insurance, was sufficient to increase prices if no other causes existed. He felt certain, however, that a shortage of the Spanish crop was an immediate and actual reason for the big increase that had occurred in the last few days.

Very little of any other anise but the Spanish is to be found in the local market. The producing sections of the Levant seed are practically cut off from commercial intercourse with the outside world, and only an occasional lot of the Russian is received by way of London. Importers are required to guarantee the ultimate destination of the Russian seed, and the guarantee must be accompanied with a bond.

Quotations on Spanish anise seed fluctuated between 13 and 14 cents a pound all last summer. In September, as the demand became a little heavier, prices advanced to 16 cents and in October, with the first reports of a probable shortage in the crop, jumped to 20 cents a pound. Increasing demands and discouraging crop reports influenced slight advances to 21 cents and 22 cents a pound in the next few months and then at the end of the harvest, primary prices advanced, making the import price 6 or 7 cents a pound more than the local market quotations. In a few days local values jumped to 28 cents a pound and at present 30 cents seems to be the inside price which is still less than the import price, but dealers, generally, predict that price will advance to conform to foreign quotations.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY GAINED MORE THAN 100 PER CENT IN 1916

Net Income over \$12,000,000 Compared with \$6,000,000 in 1915—Year's Surplus \$5,000,000 Against \$772,000 in 1915—Large Dividends Paid.

The General Chemical Company's profits for twelve months ended December 31, 1916, were \$12,481,826, compared with \$6,153,796 in 1915. Surplus for the year was \$5,374,054 against \$772,670 for the previous year. The net income was \$12,286,826, after a liberal reserve for insurance had been made. A balance of \$8,782,690 remained for the common stock after charges and preferred stock dividends, of which \$3,408,636 was paid to common shareholders. The year's surplus was \$5,374,054, compared with \$772,670 in 1915.

The company's income account compares as follows:

	1916	1915
Net profits	\$12,481,826	\$6,153,796
Reserve for insurance.....	195,000	195,050
Balance	\$12,286,826	\$5,958,746
Charges	2,591,638	1,879,473
Balance for dividends	\$ 9,695,188	\$4,079,273
Preferred dividends	912,498	912,498
Balance for common	\$ 8,782,690	\$3,166,775
Common dividends	\$ 786,636	\$ 686,030
Extra common dividends	655,500	1,710,075
Special common dividend	1,966,500	.....
Total common dividends.....	\$ 3,408,636	\$2,394,105
Surplus	\$ 5,374,054	\$ 772,670
Previous surplus	6,024,956	5,252,286
Total surplus	\$11,399,010	\$6,024,956

William H. Nichols, chairman of the board of directors, says in his remarks to stockholders in the annual report of the company. "The year 1916 has again seen our plants operating at full capacity, including the extensions of 1915 and those completed during 1916. While the usual spirit of conservatism governing our company has made us reluctant to invest in new constructions at this time, we have nevertheless felt our responsibility toward our customers and the country, and in consequence have extended our plants by the expenditure of \$3,697,549.45. This, together with the forward work done by us in new fields, has been greatly appreciated by the new industries developed.

It was deemed wise to capitalize a portion of this increase in our fixed investment by an extra dividend of 5 per cent, besides a special dividend of 15 per cent, payable February 1, 1917, to common stockholders of record December 30, 1916, these dividends to be convertible into new stock at par.

"The extra compensation to the workmen and staff, based upon profits, has been charged off with certain modifications which recent conditions have made necessary in order to protect the interests of stockholders and profit-sharers alike. After deductions for depreciations, etc., a balance of \$5,374,054.22 has been carried to surplus account, a part of which has been invested in readily marketable short-term securities.

"In view of the great strain imposed during the past year upon the entire organization, particularly on the manufacturing and sales departments, it is gratifying to state that we have been able to meet all demands upon us for our goods, according to contract, without a single default."

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

The dividend disbursements of the Dow Chemical Company called for the distribution of \$120,000. In addition to the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, an extra dividend of 6¼ per cent was declared. In December the company paid an extra dividend of 5 per cent.

The International Peroxide Co., Inc., New York, has

been formed under the laws of the state with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are: J. R. Levine, I. Heitler, W. Wisch, 45 Malta street, Brooklyn.

The earnings of the Grasselli Chemical Company for 1916 were \$9,935,000, as reported at the annual meeting of stockholders at Cleveland, O., on January 25th. The earnings are equal to 70 per cent on the present common stock issue of \$13,913,000 after deducting the preferred stock dividend requirements. During the year 1915 the company earned \$4,859,000. The gain for 1916 was substantially 100 per cent.

An interest in the Fayette Drug Company of Lexington, Ky., has been purchased by H. F. Jergens of Cincinnati, and H. U. Bolles, supervisor of stores for the Dow Drug Company. Mr. Bolles will become manager and treasurer of the Fayette Drug Company. It is incorporated for \$30,000.

The Sutton Chemical Company of Sutton, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by Thomas McCabe of Sutton, J. E. Clark, R. L. Henderson, B. L. Smith and Claude B. Sharpe of Pittsburg, Pa.

The Evans Chemical Company of Nicholasville, Ky., has been purchased by H. M. Bosworth and J. N. Markey.

The General Chemical Company has secured the listing on the New York Stock Exchange of \$2,622,200 additional common stock.

The New Jersey Dyestuffs Corporation of Hoboken, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Gulfport Creosoting Company of Loudon, Miss., has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000.

OBITUARY

Thomas Richard Dannatt, widely known in the dyestuffs and textile trades, died at his home in Philadelphia, last week, of valvular disease of the heart. Mr. Dannatt was born in Huddersfield, England, in 1854 and his early education in the technical branch of the dyestuffs industry was gained in the laboratories of Read Holliday & Sons in that city. At the age of 19 he came to the United States and entered the firm's office in New York. Mr. Dannatt was associated for a time with Pickhardt & Kuttruff, leaving them to go with the Oakes Manufacturing Co., which concern he represented in Philadelphia for a number of years. About eight years ago he established himself in business as an importer and commission merchant, specializing in dyestuffs. Mr. Dannatt is survived by a widow and one son, Samuel Dannatt of Philadelphia.

Joseph Walker Scofield, associated with the Fuller & Fuller Company, Chicago, now the Fuller-Morrisson Company, for 50 years, died January 21st in Chicago at the age of 75. Mr. Scofield was a charter member of the Chicago Wholesale Druggists' Club.

William Francis Player, salesman for Bruen, Ritchie & Co., died last week at his home in Brooklyn.

VENDORS OF SARGOL PILLS FOUND GUILTY

AUBURN, N. Y., January 30.—The jury in the trial of Wylie B. Jones and Herbert E. Woodward, who conducted business under the name of the Sargol Company, of Binghamton, selling sargol pills which were advertised as fat producers, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred until later in the week. In three years the accused took in \$1,342,000.

It was shown at the trial that sargol pills were bought from Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, in million lots for 53 to 78 cents a thousand. The Sargol Company sold 240 pills for \$5. Among the witnesses for the government were Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, William J. Gies, Columbia University, and Lyman H. Kebler, of Washington. The defense called Dr. E. E. Smith of New York. The charge was making use of the mails to defraud.

Drug & Chemical Markets

FIRMER TONE IN LONDON MARKET

Arsenic, Barbitone, Benzoate of Soda, Benzoic Acid and Phenazone Are Higher—Quinine Sulphate and Cream of Tartar Firmer—Linseed Oil Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, January 30.—There is a firmer undertone to the drug and chemical market in anticipation of better business, but the revival has not set in and there have been few changes this week. Stocks are small compared with conditions a year ago when importers saw large profits ahead and bought liberally.

Arsenic is quoted higher at £50 per ton; barbitone 116 shillings per pound; benzoate of soda 28 shillings; benzoic acid 36 shillings and phenazone 42 shillings.

Quicksilver was advanced £1 to £19, 5s.

Several products are firmer, including quinine sulphate 2s 5d, cream of tartar 187s 6d.

Linseed and linseed oil are lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

Advanced

Acetanilid, C. P.	Mercury, Flasks
Acetphenetidin	Naphthalene
Alkanet Root	Oil of Cloves
Antimony, Needle	Oil of Sandalwood, East
Anise Seed, Spanish, Star	India
Ammonium Carbonate	Poppy Seed, Dutch
Bayberry Wax	Potassium, Permanganate
Celery Seed	Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican
Cloves	Senna Leaves, Alexandria
Digitalis Leaves, Domestic	Sugar of Milk
Epsom Salt	Thus Gum
Gamboge, Mass	Thyme
Menthol	Turmeric, China

Declined

Althea Root	Hydroquinine
Balsam, Peru	Manna
Beta Naphthol	Resorcin
Caffeine, Alkaloid, Second	Saccharin
Hands	Saffron, American
Caffeine Citrate, Second	Sodium Salicylate, Second
Hands	Hands
Flax Seed	

The higher markets abroad, a continued scarcity of spot stocks, a further advance in the cost of raw materials, and the fact that spot supplies of some articles were concentrated in a few strong hands, held New York prices firm and caused advances in many cases. Makers of cocaine and acetphenetidin announced higher quotations. Menthol was advanced under increased activity, while potassium permanganate scored another rise. Leading selling agents of mercury in flasks raised quotations \$4 a flask of 75 pounds due to higher markets abroad.

Cuts in prices were attributed to more aggressive selling by second hands, due to increased production and the arrival of supplies from primary markets and larger offerings by manufacturers. Acetanilid declined and second hands are offering spot lots of hydroquinine much lower. Concessions were offered in resorcin and caffeine, alkaloid and citrate. Oil of sandalwood was lower. Second hands reduced values considerably on sodium salicylate due in part to larger stocks.

The recent German decrees affecting exports of various drugs and chemicals are causing some concern in the trade here. From now on no exceptions whatever will be made relative to the ban on exports of oils, drugs and chemicals. London reports many of the ammonium salts are under export prohibition.

Acetanilid—The market eased off under liberal offerings by leading makers, owing to a further increase in the

production and a moderate demand. Offerings of parcels for immediate delivery, range from 42c@43c a pound, showing declines of 2c@3c a pound below recent sales.

Acetphenetidin—Prices scored a noteworthy gain, owing to short supplies and more active demand. Sellers offered goods on the spot at irregular values, and sales at \$20@\$22 a pound were effected, showing a gain of \$1 a pound above last sales booked.

Antipyrine—Prices are steady at the recent advance, but the demand lacks animation. Offerings involved spot lots at \$17@\$18 a pound, but sales were light.

Alkanet Root—The market closed stronger on scant supplies. Sellers are quoting from \$1@\$1.05 a pound.

Althea Root—Lack of demand and some selling pressure caused a weak spot market. Sales were effected at prices as low as 27c, while the general quotation ranged from 27c@28c a pound.

Ammonium Carbonate—Smaller stocks, and a renewal of inquiry, led to higher prices. Makers advanced quotations 1c to 10c@10½c a pound, on spot lots.

Antimony, Needle—The higher cost of antimony caused an upward trend. Makers are offering spot supplies at 15c a pound, while second hands continue to accept bids at 14c a pound.

Anise Seed—Spot lots of Spanish seed strengthened, owing to scarcity of spot supply. Dealers are asking 3c advance to 28c@29c a pound.

Balsam—Prices of Peru declined under more liberal offerings and an easy primary market, as well as a lack of buying orders. Spot lots are being offered at 15c lower to \$3.25@\$3.45 a pound.

Bayberry Wax—Meager stocks and stronger primary markets caused an advance in quotations of 2c, to 24c@25c a pound.

Beta Naphthol—Prices weakened, owing to a fair accumulation of spot stocks and more selling pressure. Offerings were lowered 5c to 90c@95c for sublimed and to 85c@87c a pound for crude.

Caffeine, Alkaloid—The spot market for second hand lots eased off, due to a further decrease in inquiries. Offerings were lowered to \$10.75 a pound.

Caffeine Citrate—Second hands reduced quotations, owing to keener selling competition. Offerings embraced spot lots at prices down to \$6.75 a pound. Makers are quoting as heretofore, \$7 a pound.

Cocaine—Makers announced a rise in quotations of 50c an ounce for alkaloid supplies and hydrochloride. The higher prices were due to short supplies and the higher cost of raw material. Manufacturers are now quoting supplies of alkaloid at \$5 an ounce and hydrochloride at \$4.75 an ounce.

Digitalis Leaves—The market closed stronger for domestic spot supplies, influenced by a pronounced scarcity of stocks. Sellers are asking 10c advance to 50c@60c a pound.

Epsom Salt—Scant stocks resulted in a further rise in prices, showing a gain of 5c per 100 pounds. Holders are asking \$2.25@\$2.50 per 100 pounds.

Gamboge—The market closed stronger for spot lots of mass, based on small stocks. Sellers are quoting 5c higher to \$1.75@\$1.95 a pound.

Hydroquinone—Second hands are offering spot lots at 25c decline to \$1.75@\$2 a pound. The lower quotation is attributed to larger production and slow demand.

Manna—Owing to recent large arrivals quotations on spot lots suffered a loss. Offerings are liberal at \$1@ \$1.05 for large flake and at 75c@80c a pound for small flake.

Menthol—Prices advanced under an active demand. Sellers are naming up to \$3.60 but there are offerings at \$3.40@\$3.45 a pound. Owing to indefinite crop reports Japanese shippers are reluctant to book large orders. The spot supply here is concentrated in a few hands.

Mercury—Early in the week quotations were lowered by selling agents \$1 a pound for supplies in flasks of 75 pounds. This was followed by a reaction restoring the quotation on the old basis of 80c a pound. A further rise of \$4 to \$84 a flask of 75 pounds followed. This was

in part attributed to a larger demand and higher prices abroad.

Naphthalene—Owing to a further shrinkage of spot stocks and more favorable reports from primary sources, values scored a fair gain. Offerings have been raised to 10½¢@11¢ a pound.

Oil of Cloves—The strong market abroad for cloves caused a more confident feeling among holders of spot supplies in bottles. Sellers are quoting 2¢ higher to \$1.33@1.34 a pound.

Oil of Sandalwood—Recent larger arrivals of sandalwood had a depressing influence on the price of the oil. Offerings were larger at reduced quotations ranging from \$10.30@10.45 a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—Light stocks and high cost of production, together with a good demand, forced prices to much higher levels. In some quarters bids below \$4 are being refused, while some sellers are offering small lines at \$3.60@3.90 a pound.

Resorcin—Second hands reduced prices about \$1 to \$16@16.50 a pound, while makers continued to quote \$17 a pound for U. S. P. supplies in bulk. Parcels of technical are quoted entirely nominal at \$9 a pound, owing to a lack of buying orders.

Saccharin—Owing to an active demand for supplies for export, values closed steadier. Early in the week sales were reported to \$18.50@19.50 a pound.

Saffron—American flowers weakened under aggressive selling among holders. Quotations were lowered 5¢ to 65¢@68¢ a pound.

Sarsaparilla Root—The spot market for Mexican supplies is stronger, owing to further inquiries and small stocks. In most quarters sellers are naming ½¢ higher to 14½¢@16¢ a pound.

Senna Leaves—Smaller stocks and light arrivals of Alexandria leaves created a firmer trend of the spot market and a subsequent rise in price of about 5¢ a pound. Importers are naming from 70¢@74¢ a pound.

Sodium Salicylate—Increased offerings by second hands at price concessions, resulted in a decline. Parcels are offered at 95¢@96¢ a pound for immediate delivery.

Sugar of Milk—Scant supplies and high cost of the raw material, resulted in a further advance in spot quotations of 1¢ a pound. Sellers are asking 35¢@36¢ a pound.

Thus Gum—Light spot supplies and stronger markets abroad, resulted in a marked gain. Offerings were limited to \$9@9.40 per 280 pounds.

SANTONIN SUPPLIES CUT OFF BY RUSSIA

Exports of santonin, which is made from Levant wormseed of which Russia holds a monopoly, were small in 1916. During the first three months of the year no santonin came from Russia to the United States and there has been no importation of it since June last. There were 16,920 lbs. imported at that time, at a value of \$467,748. Mr. B. Presman, the sole importer of santonin, says that he can get no more, on account of the Russian government putting a ban on all exportation except by permit, and no permits will be issued to anyone for the exportation of drugs and chemicals. He obtained a permit last May, but it was taken away from him at the end of June and he has been unable to obtain one since.

Mr. Presman doubts he will import any more santonin until after the war, owing to the high cost of transportation and the difficulty of obtaining an export permit.

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Ltd., has reduced its capital stock from \$294,000 to \$10,000. Mr. T. R. L. Loud, manager of the company said the larger capitalization was unnecessary and involved many expenses that could be avoided with a smaller capital stock.

The Cosmic Aniline Works, Inc., of Manhattan, dyes, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated by D. and C. Katzenstein, N. L. Kalman 48 West 12th street.

SAYS IDLENESS OF MACHINERY ABROAD IS MORE HARMFUL THAN WAR

Foreign Trade Council Places Property Loss at Six Billions—Urges After-War Tariff and Favors Webb Bill as Aid to Exporters

PITTSBURG, January 30.—The National Foreign Trade Council went on record in favor of the Webb bill, authorizing co-operation among American exporters; an after-the-war tariff; and greater efforts to obtain a share of the world's trade. A report to the council declared that enforced idleness of machinery abroad was a greater menace to industrial progress than military operations, in the war in Europe, and estimated the loss of public and private property at about \$6,000,000,000.

The immediate needs of France and Belgium during the first year after the war, it was said, may be as follows: Agricultural buildings, Belgium, \$50,000,000; France, \$50,000,000. Agricultural machinery, for Belgium, \$50,000,000; France, \$50,000,000. Industrial buildings, for Belgium, \$65,000,000; France, \$50,000,000. Mining machinery, for Belgium \$60,000,000; France, \$40,000,000. Iron industry machinery, for Belgium, \$70,000,000; France, \$50,000,000. Food making machines, for Belgium, \$3,000,000; France, \$10,000,000. Chemical machinery, for Belgium, \$6,000,000; France, \$6,000,000. Textile machinery, for Belgium, \$65,000,000; France, \$50,000,000. Electrical machinery and equipment, for Belgium, \$130,000,000; France, \$50,000,000. Wood working machinery, for Belgium, \$20,000,000; France, \$18,000,000. Paper making machinery, for Belgium, \$5,000,000; France, \$3,000,000.

The report on the methods for extending foreign trade said in part:

"Inability of Americans to co-operate confers upon our competitors a practical subsidy. Co-operation in export selling is imperative to meet the proposed post-bellum co-operative buying not only by groups of European industries, but even by governments, with the object of controlling prices.

"Whenever the export price of American raw materials is forced below the domestic level the chances are increased for the European manufactured merchandise made from American raw materials to hold neutral markets against similar American merchandise. At best the exportation of raw materials is less profitable to the nation than export of finished manufactures in which labor represents a large proportion of value. The disadvantage is compounded if foreign interests can buy our natural resources more cheaply than Americans and utilize the manufactures therefrom fabricated to block the wider outlet which American industrial enterprise and labor require in the world's markets."

Ernst B. Filsinger, foreign sales manager for a leading export house, urged an Advisory Council for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to consist of twelve or fourteen men, representing the principal American industries.

Willard Straight, New York, made a plea for "bargaining" provisions in the tariff. He said:

"A bargaining tariff to be effective should be flexible. It should be possible to apply its provisions to meet situations as they arise. Our present tariff laws are inadequate from both points of view. Whatever the underlying principle of the American tariff system it should possess adequate resources for the encouragement of the foreign trade of the United States abroad."

Alba B. Johnson, Philadelphia, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was elected president of the council, succeeding James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

London shellac statistics for the month of December made up from the returns published by the London Docks and Wharves were as follows:

	Landed	Delivered	Stock
Orange, cases	819	2,703	47,508
Garnet, cases .....	...	453	5,284
Button	11	323	1,320
Total	830	3,479	54,112

Heavy Chemical Markets

SOME SELLING BUT DECLINES SMALL

Speculative Element Continues a Potent Factor in Trade—Want of Shipping Space Seriously Curtails Exports—Blue Vitriol Lower

With all but 15 per cent of shipping space on British vessels reserved for Governmental uses and space on French vessels also greatly curtailed the movement of chemicals outward is seriously retarded. This condition has obtained for several weeks. Furthermore, the idea of peace is becoming more deeply rooted in the minds of business men, all of which prevent the resumption of the advance in prices so strongly underway at the time of the launching of the recent peace overtures. The surprising feature is that values did not suffer a greater break than they did and that declines were not more persistent than they were. The speculative element, still a potent factor in the trade and prone to discount approaching events, are industriously engaged in a selling campaign but, so far, prices have held with remarkable firmness. Bleach in export drums, seems least able to bear the pressure. At the prices asked, of which 5½c a pound is low, the article is too high for resale to domestic consumers, consequently the removal of the surplus stocks is proceeding too slowly to give much assistance. Caustic soda is holding well under the circumstances and soda ash has sustained no further loss in the last two weeks.

Blue vitriol was reduced one cent to 13c a pound by the manufacturers. This caused a loss of confidence by seconds who dropped quotations to 12c though they had already been underselling producers by about 1½c a pound. Manufacturers of saltpetre are said to be low in stocks of high grade potassium muriate, and in some instances have resorted to the use of domestic manufactured muriate. The large content of impurities is said to make the conversion into the nitrate difficult. The scarcity of ammonium sulphate has attracted offers from foreign sources, though at no great reduction in prices.

Acid Acetic—Quotations were reduced in some quarters on 28, 56 and 70 per cent acetic acid following more liberal supplies on spot, but the large export demand for the 80 per cent and glacial are holding prices on these two firm. For the 28 per cent 4c@4½c a pound was quoted though sales were recorded at a shade under those figures. For the 56 per cent 8½c@9c a pound was quoted and for the 70 per cent 10c@10½c a pound. The 80 per cent ranges from 13c to 16c and the glacial from 22c to 30c a pound according to seller and destination.

Acid Muriatic—The demand for the muriatic was reported as good and prices were steady at 13½c a pound for the 18 degree, 1½c for the 20 degree and 2c for the 22 degree. On contract 18 and 20 degree were quoted at \$1.05@\$1.10 per cwt. f.o.b. makers' works.

Acid Nitric—There was a disposition to make concessions in some quarters, but quotations, generally, were based on 6c a pound for the 42 degree.

Acid Sulphuric—Large quantities of sulphuric acid were said to have been taken from the market and prices as previously given were well maintained. For the 66 degree brimstone prices ranged from \$26 to \$28 a ton, and for the 60 degree \$18 and \$20 a ton. For pyrite acid \$23@\$24 a ton was asked for the 66 degree and \$16@\$17 a ton for the 60 degree.

Alum—Low grades of aluminum sulphate were obtainable at slightly lower prices, but a scarcity of the high grades was holding iron free steady at former prices. Quotations ranged from 1½c a pound for the low grade to 3½c for the iron free. Ammonium alum was quoted at 4c a pound for the lump, potassium alum at 6c@6½c according to seller. Chrome alum was quoted at 20c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—Difficulty in securing steamer space has caused a quantity of bleach to be offered on resale at prices as low as 5½c a pound. In domestic containers prices were also a little easier with sales reported at \$4@\$4.10 per cwt. though most dealers were asking

\$4.25. Contracts were offered through dealers at 4c a pound f.o.b. works. Manufacturers with spot available were asking 4½c a pound f.o.b. works.

Calcium Acetate—Manufacturers report large quantities of crude calcium acetate in movement to the consuming trades and prices are steady at \$3.50@\$3.55 per cwt. according to point of delivery.

Calcium Chloride—Supplies of calcium chloride on spot are low and manufacturers are sold on contract for several months ahead. Dealers were offering the solid at \$23 a ton on spot in fair quantities but the granulated was held around \$40 a ton. Manufacturers are delivering on a basis of \$14.85 a ton for the solid and \$18.85 for the granulated f.o.b. New York.

Copper Sulphate—Leading manufacturers reduced quotations on blue vitriol to a basis of 13c a pound for the 98-99 per cent large crystals in carload lots. In second hands 12c@12½c a pound was asked. The 95 per cent was quoted at 10½c and the 90-92 per cent at 10c a pound.

Potash, Caustic—There are still offerings of German caustic on the market, but quotations have been reduced to about the same level as the domestic product. Quotations on the domestic range from 8c to 90c a pound for the 88-92 per cent with very little on spot.

Potassium Chlorate—The demand for potassium chlorate was a bit slow during the week and second hand offers were around 62c@62½c a pound. Manufacturers have made no change in their quotations and are quoting 70c a pound on contract and 75c for nearby deliveries.

Potassium Bichromate—With consumers of bichromates using the sodium salt where possible, the potassium bichromate is in lessening demand and prices have been reduced by second hands to 38c@40c a pound. Manufacturers are asking up to 42c a pound.

Saltpetre—Small quantities of saltpetre in the hands of dealers have been offered around 27c@28c a pound for the granular, but it was said that most of these offerings have been absorbed. Manufacturers are quoting 31c a pound for the granular and up to 35c a pound for the crystal, the unusual difference in the cost of the crystal being due to the difficulty in obtaining a pure crystallized product from the grade of potassium muriate that is now obtainable.

Soda Ash—There was a little more firmness to soda ash as the resale offerings of second hands were readily absorbed. Sales were made at \$2.85 per cwt. on spot for the light 58 per cent, but there was an inclination on the part of some dealers to advance quotations to \$2.90 and \$3 per cwt. for nearby shipments, with some asking \$2.85 as against a former asking of \$2.75 for deliveries over the next six months. Manufacturers report practically no spot in their possession.

Sodium Bichromate—Manufacturers' quotations on sodium bichromate were, in some instances given as 18c@20c a pound. In second hands the market was a bit weaker and sales were said to have been made at 16c@16½c a pound.

Soda, Caustic—There was practically no change in quotations of caustic soda from those of the week before. A sale or two was reported at 4c a pound for the 76 per cent fused, but most of second hand offerings were at \$4.10@\$4.15 per cwt. Manufacturers are low on spot being rarely in a position to offer and prices are more or less nominal.

Sodium Cyanide—Supplies of sodium cyanide mixture are practically unobtainable and quotations are around \$2@\$2.10 a pound. Stocks of sodium cyanide are also low but offerings were had at \$1.65@\$1.75 a pound for spot.

Knarrevik, near Bergen, has come to be an important industrial center of the west coast of Norway on account of a number of manufacturing plants established there. The most important of these plants is that of the Norsk Superfosfatfabrik, which manufactures superphosphates. The factory can produce, if necessary, nearly 50,000 tons yearly. The pyrites will be furnished by the Orkla mines in Norway. Raw phosphate will be imported from Tunis or Florida. The plant when finished will cost two to three million crowns, approximately \$536,000 to \$804,000. The company is capitalized at three million crowns.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

GOOD DEMAND FOR INTERMEDIATES

Ever Widening Demand Takes Care of Increased Production—Exports of Dyes and Dyestuffs Larger—Prices of Coal-Tar Derivatives

Inquiries for natural dyestuffs were fairly numerous but the movements of commodities were slow and of a more or less sporadic nature, particularly as regards spot transactions. Imported products are influenced to higher prices with the increasing cost of transportation, and the lack of tonnage is seriously retarding the replenishment of supplies. Domestic production of the extracts is ample in most cases to meet all requirements and quotations are in somewhat easier position.

The demand for the coal-tar derivatives continues to be good and notwithstanding the vast increase in the production, the ever widening demand for these products rarely permits of an excess accumulation of spot. Prices are becoming more uniform especially with the intermediates and the difference in price on contract and for nearby delivery is also lessening.

Exports of dyes and dyestuffs according to statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been greatly augmented. The value of the exports for eleven months ending November 30, 1916, is almost threefold the value of the exports for the similar period of 1915, amounting to \$6,537,204 and \$2,282,113 respectively. In 1914 only \$434,632 were exported.

Imports of coal-tar colors and dyes for November, 1916, amounted to \$477,105 as compared to \$741,774 in November, 1915. Of the amount imported in November, 1916, \$308,690 was imported from Germany as compared with \$21 in the same month of the previous year. This increase is no doubt accounted for by the arrival of the undersea boat Deutschland which reached port on November 1st on a second successful trip. The amount of colors and dyes received from Germany during the eleven months ending November 30, 1916, amounted to \$462,744 and includes the cargoes of both voyages of the Deutschland. A comparison of the value of colors and dyes for the same period received from all countries is as follows: 1914, \$6,397,849; 1915, \$3,154,955; 1916, \$4,177,005.

Albumen—There has been no change in albumen quotations but the market appears firm with stocks limited. For egg albumen 76c@78c a pound is quoted with some asking 80c a pound. Blood albumens range from 32c a pound for some grades of domestic to 38c@42c a pound for the better grades of domestic and imported.

Cutch—The movement in cutch continues slow and the high outside range has in most instances been reduced to 12c a pound. It was said that as low as 8c a pound could have been done though 9c@10c seemed to be the average quotations. Shipments of cutch from Rangoon to all parts from January 1st to November 20th were 6,594 tons as compared to 4,072 tons in 1915 and 2,637 tons in 1914.

Cochineal—There was no particular interest displayed for cochineal during the week. Prices were held at 53c @58c a pound according to the quality of the bug.

Divi Divi—The demand for divi divi is good and prices are holding firm at \$53@55 a ton for goods afloat. Very little is offered on spot.

Gambier—Prices again moved forward and 12½c a pound was probably the low figure for spot goods. On shipment prices varied from 11c to 12c a pound. Imports of gambier for November amounted to 43,492 pounds valued at \$3,624 against 141 pounds valued at \$8 in November, 1915. For the eleven months ending November 30th the imports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	11,676,061	\$427,273
1915	9,293,596	434,102
1916	12,220,319	953,224

Indigo—Business has been reported on the increase and prices have been advanced in certain quarters on all

grades making the range from \$1.10 a pound for the Madras to \$4.50 for the Bengal. Imports amounted to 32,942 pounds valued at \$58,290 in November, 1916, and to 211,525 pounds valued at \$216,395 in November, 1915. A comparison of eleven months ending November 30th, follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	7,780,054	\$1,143,903
1915	6,055,490	2,799,927
1916	3,553,360	6,035,319
1916 Dutiable	118,838	246,020

Indigo Extract—A prepared indigo extract for cotton is offered at 50c a pound and an extract for dyeing woolen goods is offered at 30c a pound.

Logwood—Good grades of Hayti are obtainable at \$28 a ton while Jamaica ranges around \$32 and Campeche at \$45 a ton. Standard grades of logwood products were to be had at more attractive prices than have been obtained in over a year. Manufacturers were quoting the solid extract at 23c a pound and the 51 degree liquid at 11c to 14c a pound. Hematine paste was quoted at 12c@14c a pound and the crystals at 25c@27c a pound. In November imports of logs amounted to 3,316 tons valued at \$102,138 compared to 6,981 tons valued at \$99,957 in November, 1915. For eleven months ending November 30th, the imports compare as follows:

Year	Tons	Value
1914	32,430	\$ 410,490
1915	53,513	724,596
1916	178,796	5,807,280

Sumac—High prices for sumac still prevail following the uncertainty in the receipt of supplies from abroad. Sicily sumac was quoted at \$85@87 a ton to arrive, and Virginia sumac was held at a range of from \$50 to \$55 a ton according to tannin content. No sumac was imported in November last, but in November, 1915, imports amounted to 1,751,360 pounds, valued at \$38,718. A comparison of the imports for eleven months ending November 30th, follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	12,101,738	\$300,581
1915	14,553,174	349,549
1916	16,703,858	450,271

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid Sulphanilic—Manufacturers are quoting 40c a pound for sulphanilic acid on deliveries over a period and up to 45c a pound on spot.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The demand for aniline oil, on both domestic and foreign account is reported as unusually good, and as most of the stocks offered at concessions have been absorbed, the spot market was considerably strengthened during the week. In some quarters 24c a pound was quoted on spot, while in others prices were advanced to 25c@26c a pound. For the salts as low as 28c a pound could have been done. Aniline oil and salts have been transferred from imported to exported articles, and while there are no statistics of exports immediately available the quantities exported in the last six or eight months were very large. In the first eleven months of 1916 imports of the salts amounted to only 20 pounds as compared to 261,097 pounds in 1915, and 2,142,486 pounds in 1914.

Dinitrochlorbenzol—Large quantities were said to have been delivered during the week on contract and spot transactions were also large. Prices ranged from 50c to 55c a pound.

Diphenylamine—A good demand is holding spot supplies very low and prices are steady at 90c a pound, mostly for nearby deliveries. Contracts at 85c a pound.

Monoethylaniline—There are some manufacturers now in a position to accept orders for monoethylaniline for immediate delivery or for contract. Prices quoted are \$1.20 spot and \$1.10 contract.

Toluidine—Offers of toluidine were had at 90c a pound on spot, which was shaded for contract according to quantity.

o-Toluidine was quoted at \$1.30 a pound on spot and p-Toluidine at \$1.75 a pound on spot. Both were subject to shading on contract business.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	..lb.	.42	— .44
Acetone	..lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	..lb.	20.00	— 22.00
Aconitine, ½ oz.	..ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	..lb.	.43	— .55
Alcohol, 188 proof	..gal.	2.70	— 2.72
190 proof, U. S. P.	..gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	..gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	..gal.	1.02½	— 1.05
97 p.c.	..gal.	1.05	— 1.07
Denatured, 180 proof	..gal.	.64	— .65
188 proof	..gal.	.65	— .67
Aldehyde, com.	..lb.	1.22	— 1.45
Sweet	..lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	..lb.	.25	— .30
Alcain	..lb.	.28	— .30
Alcain	..lb.	1.00	— 1.12
Aluminum Acetate	..lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	..lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	..lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	..oz.	10.00	— 15.00
Grey	..oz.	22.00	— 22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	..lb.	.63	— .88
Benzozate	..lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	..lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk.	..lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb. dom. bbls., casks	..lb.	10	— 10½
Resub., Cubes	..lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	..lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	..lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	..lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	..lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	..lb.	.19	— 19½
Nitrate, Cryst	..lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	..lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	..lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	..lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	..lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	..lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	..gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	..lb.	.15	— .17
Needle powder	..lb.	.15	— 15½
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	..lb.	.48	— 48½
Free sulphur	..lb.	17.00	— 18.00
Antipyrine, bulk	..lb.	.08	— .09½
Areca Nuts	..lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	..lb.	.16	— .18
Argols	..lb.	.58	— .61
Arsenic, red	..lb.	.09	— .10
White	..lb.	55.00	— 56.00
Atropine, Alk.	..oz.	50.00	— 52.00
Sulphate	..lb.	.20	— .21
Balm of Gilead Buds	..lb.	.15	— .25
Barium Carb. prec.	..lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	..lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	..gal.	2.85	— 3.00
St. Thomas	..gal.	—	—
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	..gal.	—	— .23
Benzene, steel bbls.	..gal.	—	— .26
Wood bbls.	..gal.	.60	— .63
Benzol, pure white	..gal.	.58	— .59
90 per cent	..gal.	2.65	— 2.85
Benzonaphthalene	..oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Berberine Sulphate	..lb.	.90	— .95
Beta Naphthol sublimed	..lb.	.85	— .87
Unsublimed	..lb.	—	— 3.30
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	..lb.	—	— 3.15
Salicylate	..lb.	—	— 3.25
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	..lb.	—	— 3.00
Subgallate	..lb.	—	—

Bismuth, Subnitrate	..lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	..lb.	—	— 5.05
Tannate	..lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	..lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	..lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs.	..lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	..lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine, bulk, technical	..lb.	—	— 1.40
U. S. P.	..lb.	—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	..lb.	.05	— .06
Imported	..lb.	.25	— .26
Cadmium Bromide	..lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	..lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	..lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	..lb.	10.75	— 11.25
Bromide	..oz.	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate	..lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Phosphate	..lb.	17.50	— 17.55
Sulphate	..lb.	18.80	— 18.85
Calcium Glycophosphate	..lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	..lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	..lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbonate	..lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.	..lb.	—	— .86½
Square of 4 ounces	..lb.	—	— .87½
10's in 1-lb. carton	..lb.	—	— .88
24's in 1-lb. cartons	..lb.	—	— .88½
Cases of 100 blocks	..lb.	—	— .87
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	..lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Monobromated	..lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Cantharides, Chinese	..lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Powdered	..lb.	3.95	— 4.10
Russian	..lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Powdered	..lb.	.05½	— .06
Carbon Dioxide, bulk	..lb.	.05½	— .06½
Disulphide, technical, drs. lb.	..lb.	.60	— .61
Cerium Oxalate	..lb.	.04½	— .05
Chalk, prec. light, English	..lb.	.03¾	— .04¾
Heavy	..lb.	1.24	— 1.39
Chloral Hydrate	..lb.	.05¾	— .07
Charcoal Willow, powdered	..lb.	.06	— .07
Wood, pow'd	..lb.	.15	— .25
Chlorine liquid	..lb.	.60	— .65
Chloroform	..lb.	6.20	— 6.50
Chrysarobin	..lb.	—	— .59
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals oz.	..oz.	Nominal	—
Salicylate	..oz.	—	— .35
Sulphate	..oz.	—	— .23
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	..oz.	Nominal	—
Salicylate	..oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	..oz.	—	—
Cinnabar	..lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Civet	..lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	..lb.	.82	— .95
Oleate	..oz.	4.50	— 4.75
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk oz.	..oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	..lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	..lb.	.32	— .34
Cases, fingers	..lb.	.40	— .43
Codeine, alk. ¼ oz vials	..oz.	—	— 11.35
Acetate, ¼ oz. vials	..oz.	10.25	— 10.45
Phosphate, ¼ oz vials	..oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Sulphate, ¼ oz. vials	..oz.	9.10	— 9.20
Collodion, U.S.P.	..lb.	.31	— .32
Flexible, U.S.P.	..lb.	.37	— .42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	..lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, whole	..lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	..lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish Apples	..lb.	—	— .55
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	..lb.	—	— 1.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20%)	..lb.	.79	— 1.00
Cotton Soluble	..lb.	11.25	— 12.00
Coumarin, refined	..lb.	—	— .40
Cream of Tartar, cryst	..lb.	—	— .40½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	..lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Creosote, Beechwood	..lb.	—	—
Creosote carbonate	..lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Cresol, U. S. P.	..gal.	.26	— .27
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	..lb.	.65	— .69
Jewelers Luge	..lb.	.53	— .54
Small	..lb.	.26	— .27
French	..lb.	.12	— .13
Dextrin, imported, Potato	..lb.	.08	— .09½
Domestic Potato	..lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Corn, bgs.	..lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dover's Powder	..lb.	.22	— .23
Dragon's Blood Mass	..lb.	.75	— .80
Reeds	..lb.	—	—

Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	..ea.	2.75	— 2.80
Tabls., 5 gr.	..100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	..lb.	.62	— .65
Ergot, Russian	..lb.	.68	— .69
Spanish	..lb.	.15	— .20
Ether, U.S.P., 190	..lb.	.22	— .27
U.S.P. 1880	..lb.	.18	— .26
Washed	..lb.	.99	— 1.09
Eucalyptol	..lb.	.12	— .12½
Formaldehyde	..lb.	.80	— 1.05
Fuller's Earth, powd.	..100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.20
Gelatin, silver	..lb.	—	—
Gold	..lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Glucose	..100 lbs.	.53	— .54
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	..lb.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added.	..lb.	.54	— .55
C. P. in cans	..lb.	.52	— .53
Dynamite, drum included	..lb.	.41	— .41½
Saponification, Loose	..lb.	.37	— .37½
Soap, Lye, Loose	..lb.	—	—
Grains of Paradise	..lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Glycerrhizin, Ammoniated	..lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Goa Powder	..lb.	15.00	— 15.90
Guaiaol, liquid	..lb.	1.55	— 1.80
Salicylate	..oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Guarac	..lb.	.18	— .20
Gun Cotton	..lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Haarlem Oil	..gross	.59	— .67
Hexamethylenetetramine	..lb.	.48	— .50
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	..lb.	.14	— .15
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	..lb.	—	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	..lb.	—	— 6.50
4 oz. bottles	..gross	—	— 10.25
10 oz. bottles	..gross	—	— 18.00
Hydroquinone	..lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Ichthol	..lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodine, Resublimed	..lb.	—	— 5.00
Iodoform, Powdered	..lb.	—	— 5.50
Crystals	..lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Iron Hypophosphite	..lb.	.17	— .22
Perchloride	..lb.	.18	— .22
Sub-sulphate	..lb.	.75	— .80
Isoinglass, American	..lb.	4.50	— 4.90
Russian	..lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kamala, U.S.P.	..lb.	.12	— .13
Kaolin	..lb.	.35	— .40
Kola Nuts, West Indian	..lb.	.35	— .40
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	..lb.	.50	— .54
Anhydrous, cans	..lb.	.45	— .50
Lead Carbonate, med.	..lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	..lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Iodide	..lb.	.23	— 23¼
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	..lb.	.31½	— 35½
Stick, bbls., Corigliano	..lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Lithium Benzoate	..lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Carbonate	..lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Salicylate	..lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lupulin	..lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Lycopodium	..lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs.	..lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Glycerophosphate	..lb.	.70	— .80
Hypophosphite	..lb.	—	—
Peroxide	..lb.	—	—
Salicylate	..lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,	..lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Domestic, in bbls.	..100 lbs.	—	— 4.50
U. S. P.	..100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Manganese Glycophosphos	..lb.	.45	— .50
Peroxide	..lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Sulphate	..lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Hypophosphite	..lb.	.75	— .90
Manna, large flake	..lb.	.35	— .40
Small flake	..lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Sorts	..lb.	3.95	— 5.00
Menthon, Japanese	..lb.	84.00	— 85.00
Recryst.	..lb.	1.07	— 1.10
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	..ea.	—	— 4.10
Bisulphate	..lb.	—	— 4.10
Iodide, green	..lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	..lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	..lb.	—	— .60
Blue Mass	..lb.	—	— .62
Powdered	..lb.	—	— .63
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	..lb.	—	— .86
50 p.c.	..lb.	—	— 1.43
Calomel, American	..lb.	—	— 1.44
Corrosive Sublimite cryst.	..lb.	—	— 1.29
Powder	..lb.	—	— 1.57
Red Precipitate	..lb.	—	— 1.67
Powder	..lb.	—	— 1.67
White Precipitate	..lb.	—	— 1.72
Powder	..lb.	12.00	— 13.75
Methylene Blue	..lb.	.13	— .15
Milk, powdered	..lb.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mirbane Oil, drums.....lb.	.18	—	.21	Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.11½	—	.12	Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.65
Morphine, sulph, 5 oz. cans oz.	—	—	7.80	Cacodylate.....oz.	1.90	—	2.00	Powder.....lb.	—	—	.65½
1/2-oz. vials.....oz.	—	—	7.80	Citrate, crystals.....lb.	.60	—	.62	Cresylic, 95@100 per cent..gal.	.75	—	.80
1/4-oz. vials, 2 1/4-oz boxes oz.	—	—	8.05	Granular U. S. P.....lb.	.70	—	.72	Chromic, 85 p.c.....lb.	1.26	—	1.50
1/8-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes oz.	—	—	7.90	Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	.75	—	8.20	German.....lb.	—	—	—
Diacetyl hydrochloride 1/2oz.oz.	—	—	9.90	Bicarb, English.....lb.	.03½	—	.04	Formic, 75 p.c.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.18	—	.19	Amer., f.o.b. works.....lb.	.02	—	.03	Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.28	—	1.30
Irish.....lb.	.08	—	.12	Bromide, bulk.....lb.	.72	—	.76	Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	3.40	—	5.00
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	10.00	—	10.50	Glycerophosphate crystall.....lb.	2.55	—	2.60	Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150.....oz.	.22	—	.29
Tonquin.....oz.	15.00	—	15.75	Hyposulphite.....lb.	.01¾	—	.02¾	Hydrobromic, Conc.....lb.	2.40	—	2.45
Grain, Cab.....oz.	16.00	—	16.75	Hypophosphite, U. S. P.,				Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Tonquin.....oz.	25.00	—	25.75	gran.....lb.	—	—	1.10	Dilute 3 p.c.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Druggists.....oz.	23.00	—	24.00	Iodide.....lb.	3.50	—	3.55	Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Synthetic.....lb.	11.50	—	12.75	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	.05	—	.06	U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Napthalene, flake.....lb.	.10½	—	.11	Recrystallized.....lb.	.09	—	.12	Lactic, U. S. P.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Balls.....lb.	.10½	—	.11	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Molybdc, C.P.....lb.	6.90	—	7.40
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	.18	—	.19	Tungstate.....lb.	.05	—	.05½	Muriatic, C. P.....lb.	.05	—	.06
Sulphate.....lb.	.22	—	.23	Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.....lb.	1.05	—	1.10	Nitric, C. P.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.07½	—	.08	Spermaceti.....lb.	.23½	—	.26	Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.18	—	.21
Powdered.....lb.	.11	—	.11½	Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	.43	—	.52	Oleic, purified.....lb.	.29	—	.34
Opium, cases.....lb.	—	—	14.50	Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.	.46	—	1.65	Oxalic, Cryst, casks.....lb.	.43	—	.46
Jobbing lots.....lb.	—	—	14.55	Ether Comp.....lb.	.47	—	.48	Picric, kegs.....lb.	.11	—	1.10
Granular.....lb.	—	—	15.50	Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	.47	—	.48	Phosphoric, 50 p.c.....lb.	3.25	—	3.45
Powdered U. S. P.....lb.	—	—	1.37	Starch, Corn, Pearl.....lb.	2.85	—	2.95	Pyrogallol, resublimed.....lb.	2.95	—	3.15
Orthoform.....lb.	1.45	—	1.50	Potato, granulated.....lb.	.06	—	.06½	Crystals, bottles.....lb.	.05	—	.06
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Storax, liquid.....lb.	.07	—	.07½	Pyroigneous, purified.....lb.	.05	—	.06
Papain.....lb.	3.45	—	4.00	Strychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk oz.	1.35	—	1.45	Crude.....gal.	.24	—	.29
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	2.50	—	2.90	Acetate.....oz.	1.45	—	1.55	Salicylic bulk.....lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	.30	—	.31	Nitrate.....oz.	1.40	—	1.45	Stearic.....lb.	1.3½	—	1.5½
Petrolatum, light amber bbls lb.	.03¾	—	.04¾	Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....lb.	.35	—	.36	Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	.05	—	.06
Cream.....lb.	.06	—	.06½	Sulphonal, 100 oz lots.....oz.	1.25	—	1.50	Sulphurous.....lb.	.05	—	.06
Lily white.....lb.	.08	—	.08½	Sulphonethylnmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	—	16.00	Tannic, U. S. P., bulk.....lb.	.95	—	1.00
Snow white.....lb.	.11½	—	.12	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.....lb.	13.50	—	14.50	Tartaric Crystals.....lb.	—	—	.66
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	22.00	—	23.75	Sulphur, bbls.....100 lbs.	1.95	—	2.20	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.65
Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Flour.....100 lbs.	2.10	—	2.70				
Red.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Flowers.....100 lbs.	2.30	—	2.70				
Pilocarpine.....oz.	.85	—	.90	Roll.....100 lbs.	1.95	—	2.25				
Piperidine.....oz.	.55	—	.60	Precipitated (Lac).....lb.	.30	—	.35				
Piperin.....oz.	2.70	—	2.85	Washed.....lb.	.08	—	.10				
Podophyllin, U.S.P.....lb.	.75	—	.76	Talcum, powdered.....lb.	.02	—	.04				
Potassium acetate.....oz.	—	—	1.45	Purified.....lb.	.12	—	.15				
Bicarb.....lb.	1.40	—	1.47	Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	.05	—	.05½				
Bisulphate.....lb.	.45	—	.60	Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	.25	—	.30				
C.P.....lb.	.75	—	.85	North Carolina, 1 pt.....doz.	.85	—	.85				
Bromide (bulk, gran.).....lb.	—	—	1.45	artar Emetic, U.S.P.....lb.	.61	—	.63				
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Casks.....lb.	.50	—	.56				
Glycerophosphate, bulk.....oz.	—	—	1.45	Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	.54	—	.60				
Hypophosphite, bulk.....oz.	—	—	1.75	Terpineol.....lb.	.75	—	.90				
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	—	3.50	Thymol, crystals.....lb.	11.50	—	12.00				
Lactophosphate.....oz.	—	—	.25	Iodide.....lb.	12.00	—	13.00				
Nitrate (Salt peter).....lb.	.32	—	.33	Tin, crystals.....lb.	.30½	—	.31				
Permanganate.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25	Bichloride.....lb.	.14½	—	.14¾				
Salicylate.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Oxide.....lb.	.46	—	.48				
Sulphate, pure.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Toluol, pure, bulk.....gal.	1.75	—	1.95				
C.P.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Commercial.....gal.	1.50	—	1.60				
Tartrate, pow'd.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	3.35	—	3.40				
Pumice, fine, pow'd bbls lb.	.03¾	—	.04	Artificial.....lb.	.12	—	.13				
Pyoktanin Blue.....oz.	—	—	2.50	Spirits, See Naval Stores.....oz.	.56	—	.59				
Quassia chips.....lb.	.06½	—	.08	Vanillin.....oz.	.56	—	.59				
Rasp.....lb.	.04½	—	.07	Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.....gal.	.53	—	.56				
Pow'd.....lb.	.07	—	.08	Gran.....lb.	.22	—	.25				
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	—	55½	Med.....lb.	.30	—	.35				
50-oz. tins.....oz.	—	—	56	Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.25	—	.26				
25-oz. tips.....oz.	—	—	57	Chloride.....lb.	.13	—	.14				
5-oz. tins.....oz.	—	—	60	Iodide.....lb.	5.50	—	5.75				
1-oz. tins.....oz.	—	—	60	Metallic, C. P.....lb.	.45	—	.75				
Second hands.....oz.	.55	—	.56	Oxide.....lb.	.10½	—	.11½				
Amsterdam.....oz.	—	—	—	Permanganate.....lb.	4.75	—	5.00				
German.....oz.	.55	—	.60	Salicylate.....lb.	—	—	3.25				
Java.....oz.	.55	—	.93	C.P.....lb.	.15	—	.18				
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	—	.55	Sulphate.....lb.	.05	—	.06				
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	—	—	.55								
Resorcin crystals.....lb.	16.50	—	17.50								
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.33½	—	.34½								
Rose Water, triple dist., dem lb.	.59	—	.62								
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.....lb.	.02½	—	.04								
Saccharin.....lb.	18.50	—	19.50								
Safrol.....lb.	—	—	—								
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	16.00	—	17.00								
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.....lb.	—	—	2.00								
Second hands.....lb.	2.00	—	2.18								
Sandalwood.....lb.	.18	—	.22								
Ground.....lb.	36.00	—	42.00								
Santonin, cryst, bulk.....lb.	37.00	—	38.00								
Powdered.....lb.	25.00	—	28.00								
Scammony resin.....lb.	2.50	—	2.80								
Powdered.....lb.	2.70	—	3.00								
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	—	—	.26								
Silver Chloride.....oz.	.60	—	.61								
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots oz.	—	—	.47½								
Sticks (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.40	—	.41								
Oxide.....lb.	.96	—	1.00								
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.16¾	—	.17								
Marseilles, white.....lb.	.14	—	.15								
Green, pure.....lb.	.10	—	.10½								
Ordinary.....lb.	.26	—	.28								
Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	.13								
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.09	—	.10								
Ordinary.....lb.	—	—	—								

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	12.05	—	13.50
Artificial.....lb.	5.05	—	5.45
Amber, crude.....lb.	—	—	1.00
Rectified.....lb.	1.25	—	1.55
Anise.....lb.	1.04	—	1.10
Bay.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Bergamot.....lb.	6.25	—	6.55
Synthetic.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Bois de Rose.....lb.	3.25	—	3.80
Cade.....lb.	.64	—	.70
Capujut, bottles, Native, cs. lb.	.82	—	.88
Campohr, heavy gravity.....lb.	.12	—	.14
Japanese, white.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Caraway.....lb.	3.80	—	3.90
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.....lb.	1.09	—	1.15
Lead Free.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	.74	—	.80
Cedar Wood.....lb.	.15	—	.15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	—	—	22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums.....lb.	.46	—	.47
Java.....lb.	.84	—	.87
Cloves, cans.....lb.	1.30	—	1.33
Bottles.....lb.	1.35	—	1.36
Copaiba.....lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Coriander.....lb.	11.90	—	13.75
Cumins.....lb.	3.95	—	4.00
Cubels.....lb.	4.20	—	4.30
Erigeron.....lb.	.98	—	1.04
Eucalyptus, Australian.....lb.	.70	—	.75
California.....lb.	.65	—	.67
Fennel, sweet.....lb.	3.95	—	4.45
Geranium, African rose.....lb.	3.90	—	3.95
Bourbon.....lb.	3.50	—	3.70
Turkish.....lb.	3.25	—	3.60
Ginger.....lb.	7.90	—	8.05
Gingergrass.....lb.	1.80	—	1.95
Hemlock.....lb.	.63	—	.65
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	15.40	—	16.40
Twice rect.....lb.	16.40	—	17.40
Wood.....lb.	1.65	—	3.45
Lavender flowers.....lb.	3.95	—	4.20
Spike.....lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Garden.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Lemon.....lb.	1.25	—	.89
Lemongrass.....lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Linaloe.....lb.	2.82	—	3.00
Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.23	—	1.28
Malefern.....lb.	—	—	—
Mustard, natural.....lb.	21.90	—	22.90
Artificial.....lb.	27.90	—	30.00
Neroli, bigarade.....lb.	38.00	—	51.00
Petale.....lb.	46.00	—	50.00
Artificial.....lb.	—	—	18.50
Nutmeg.....lb.	1.20	—	1.27
Orange, bitter, W. Indian.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Sweet, W. Indian.....lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Italian, sweet.....lb.	3.00	—	3.15

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.....lb.	.25	—	.26
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—	—	—
ex Toluol.....lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Boric, cryst, sacks.....lb.	.12½	—	.13½
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.13	—	.13½
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Camphoric.....lb.	4.35	—	4.45
Carbolic Cryst. U. S. P. drs. lb.	.50	—	.52
1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.59	—	.60
5-lb. bottles.....lb.	.61	—	.62
50 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	.58	—	.60
Cinnamic.....lb.	4.90	—	6.15
Chrysophanic.....lb.	6.20	—	6.35

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanium	lb.	17½	24
Patchouli	lb.		
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	1.45
Peppermint, bulk, true	lb.	2.30	2.35
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	3.00
French	lb.	6.00	6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	.90
Rhodium	lb.	2.90	5.00
Rose, natural	oz.	13.45	15.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.80	2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	.80
Saforl	lb.	.40	.42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.25	10.45
West Indian	lb.	4.40	4.55
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.80	.85
Artificial	lb.	.27	.28
Savory	lb.	5.95	6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	1.90
Spruce	lb.	.60	.62
Tansy	lb.	2.45	2.50
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	4.00
Heavy	lb.		
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	4.20
Synthetic	lb.	1.00	1.05
Ylang Sweet	lb.	2.50	2.70
Wormseed	lb.	3.90	4.05
Wormwood	lb.	.280	3.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	23.00
Manila	lb.	—	28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	45.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	—
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	—
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) lb.		—	—
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	— 25.00

Crude Drugs

RESUMEN

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.50	—	.52
South American	lb.	.68	—	.70
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	—	6.00
Oregon	gal.	.82	—	.88
Peru	lb.	3.25	—	3.45
Tolu	lb.	.35	—	.36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	—	.49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.15	—	.19
Blackberry of Root	lb.	.13½	—	.16
of Tree	lb.	.10	—	.11
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	—	.29
Calisaya	lb.	.19	—	.23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.11	—	.12¾
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	—	.26
Siftings	lb.	.12	—	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	—	.06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.34	—	.40
Broken	lb.	.27	—	.34
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—	—
Broken	lb.	—	—	—
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	—	.26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Cramp	lb.	.14	—	.16
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	—	.07½
Elm grinding	lb.	.08½	—	.11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	—	.19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	—	.11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	—	.06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	—	.06
Mezereum	lb.	.26	—	.30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.10
White	lb.	.03	—	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	—	.05
Sweet	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Trieste	lb.	.10	—	.11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	—	.12
Northern	lb.	.11	—	.12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	—	.26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	—	.32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	—	.50
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	—	.16
Select	lb.	.15	—	.16

Simaruba	lb.	.15	.17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	.08
Cut	lb.	.15	.15
Crushed	lb.	.09	.10
Tonga	lb.	.40	.41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	.32
of Tree	lb.	.13 ¹ / ₂	.15
Willow, Black	lb.	.07 ¹ / ₂	.09
White	lb.	.06	.07
White Pine	lb.	.14	.14
White Poplar	lb.	.03 ¹ / ₂	.04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05 ¹ / ₂	.06

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	—	.24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20	—	.21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.06	—	.06
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	—	.94
Para	lb.	.57	—	.67
Surinam	lb.	.65	—	.67
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	—	6.45
Cuts	lb.	3.80	—	4.25
Botarbon	lb.	2.50	—	3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	—	3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Green label	lb.	1.50	—	1.55

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.54	—	.53
XX	lb.	.59	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.60
Fish	lb.	.04½	—	.03
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	—	.11
Juniper	lb.	.12	—	.11
Label	lb.	.05	—	.05
Poke	lb.	.09½	—	.11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	—	.11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	—	.06
Sloe	lb.	.90	—	.91
Sumac	lb.	.04½	—	.05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.10	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.00
Boragin.	lb.	.82	— .90
Calendul.	lb.	1.00	— 1.00
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—
Hungarian	lb.	—	—
Belgian	lb.	—	—
Roman	lb.	.47	— .47
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .55
Clover Tops	lb.	.24	— .24
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .13
Elder	lb.	.23½	— .24
Insect, open	lb.	.25	— .25
Closed	lb.	.23	— .23
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.23	— .23
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .40
Kousoo	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.17	— .17
Select	lb.	.22	— .22
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.31	— .31
Malva, blue	lb.	1.19	1.20
Black	lb.	.40	— .50
Mullein	lb.	—	—
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.00
O. Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .06
Pearly	lb.	.36	— .36
Poppy red	lb.	.50	— .50
Saffron, American	lb.	.65	— .70
Valencia	lb.	11.55	— 11.40
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	—
Balmory	lb.	—	—
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.00
Belladonna	lb.	1.45	—
Bonest leaves and tops	lb.	0.05	—
Buchu, short	lb.	1.19	— 1.19
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.25
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.82	— 2.00
Catnip	lb.	.05	—
Chestnut	lb.	.60	—
Chiretta	lb.	.34	—
Coca, Huauuco	lb.	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.35	—
Coltsfoot	lb.	.29	—
Conium	lb.	.20	—
Corn Silk	lb.	.09	—
Datura	lb.	1.16	—
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	—
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	—
Imported	lb.	.30	—
Dandelion	lb.	.18	—
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	—
Euphorbia Pluifera	lb.	.22	—
Erigeron	lb.	.06	—
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—
Russian	lb.	2.70	— 3.00

Henna	..lb.	12	—	12½
Horehound	.....lb.	22	—	23
Jaborandi	.....lb.	19	—	21
Laurel	.....lb.	.06	—	.064
Life Everlasting	.....lb.	.05	—	.07
Liverwort	.....lb.	.56	—	.60
Lobelia	.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Lovage	.....lb.	.29	—	.34
Matico	.....lb.	.24	—	.28
Marjoram, German	.....lb.	—	—	—
French	.....lb.	.26	—	.27
Pennyroyal	.....lb.	.05	—	.06
Peppermint, American	.....lb.	.15½	—	.174
Pichi	.....lb.	.09½	—	.11
Prince's Pine	.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Plantain	.....lb.	.10½	—	.11
Pulsatilla	.....lb.	—	—	—
Queen of the Meadow	.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Rose, red	.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Rosmary	.....lb.	—	—	—
Rue	.....lb.	.41	—	.51
Sage, stemless, Austrian	.....lb.	—	—	.60
Grinding	.....lb.	—	—	.60
Greek	.....lb.	.07½	—	.074
Spanish	.....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Savory	.....lb.	—	—	—
Senna, Alexandria, whole	.....lb.	.70	—	.75
leaf	.....lb.	.65	—	.65
Siftings	.....lb.	.39	—	.40
Powdered	.....lb.	.39	—	.40
Tinnevely	.....lb.	.16	—	.27
Pods	.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Squaw Vine	.....lb.	.10½	—	.13
Skullcap	.....lb.	.14	—	.16
Spearmint, American	.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Stramonium	.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Tansy	.....lb.	.08	—	.11
Thyme	.....lb.	.11	—	.11
Water Parsi	.....lb.	.06	—	.064
Water Pepper	.....lb.	.07	—	.074
Winter Hazel	.....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Witchgreen	.....lb.	.08	—	.08
Wormwood	.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Yerba Santa	.....lb.	.08	—	.08

ROOTS

Aconite	English	lb.	.70	—	.73
	Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.78
German		lb.	—	—	—
	Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Alkanet		lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Althea, cut		lb.	.42	—	.45
Whole		lb.	.27	—	.28
Angelica, American		lb.	.29	—	.34
German		lb.	—	—	—
		lb.	.49	—	.59
Arrowroot		lb.	.07	—	.07½
Bermuda		lb.	.49	—	.52
St. Vincent		lb.	.07	—	.07½
Bamboo Brier		lb.	.05	—	.06
Bearsfoot		lb.	.05	—	.06
Belladonna,		lb.	5.00	—	5.05
	Powdered	lb.	3.0	—	3.05
Berberis, aq.		lb.	1	—	1½
Beth		lb.	.19	—	.19
Bitter		lb.	.22	—	.24
Blood		lb.	.11	—	.12
Blueflag		lb.	.11½	—	.11
Bryonia		lb.	.50	—	.80
Burdock, Imported		lb.	.30	—	.40
American		lb.	.21	—	.22
Calamus, bleached		lb.	2.95	—	3.30
Unbleached		lb.	.26	—	.27
Cohosh, black		lb.	.04½	—	.05
Blue		lb.	.05½	—	.05
Colchicum		lb.	2.00	—	2.08
Colombo, whole		lb.	.12½	—	.13
Comfrey, crushed		lb.	.15	—	.16
Culver's		lb.	.11	—	11½
Cranebill		lb.	.05	—	.06
	Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Dandelion, German		lb.	.29	—	.31
Doggrass		lb.	.28	—	.29
Echinacea		lb.	1.40	—	1.55
Elecampane		lb.	.59	—	.64
Galangal		lb.	.09½	—	11½
Gelsemium		lb.	.06	—	.08
Gentian		lb.	.14	—	.15
	Powdered	lb.	.16½	—	.18
Geranium		lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Ginger, Jamaican		lb.	.21	—	.19
	Bleached	lb.	.19	—	.21
Inseng wild, Southern		lb.	.63	—	6.50
Northwestern		lb.	6.25	—	7.00
Eastern		lb.	6.25	—	6.45
Cultivated		lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Golden Seal		lb.	5.00	—	5.05
	Powdered	lb.	5.50	—	5.70
Goldthread (Cortis)		lb.	.39	—	.54
Hellebore, white, imported		lb.	.40	—	.44
	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.22
Black		lb.	.39	—	.44
Domestic White		lb.	.19	—	.22

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.25	—	2.40	Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.50	—	.52	Alum, Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	—
Powdered	lb.	2.45	—	2.50	Turkish	lb.	—	—	—	Aluminum Sulph low	lb.	.01%	.02%
Rio	lb.	3.00	—	3.20	Russian	lb.	.35	—	.35%	High Grade	lb.	.03	.03%
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	—	.12%	Pumpkin	lb.	.11	—	.11%	Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	.05
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.18	Quince, select	lb.	.75	—	.79	Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	.25
Kava Kava	lb.	.19%	—	.21%	Rape, English	lb.	.08%	—	.09	Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car. lb.	lb.	.06	.06%
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.37%	—	.40	Japanese	lb.	.05%	—	.06	20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.05
Licorice, Russian, cut.	lb.	.55	—	.69	Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	—	.25	18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.04%
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19%	—	.21	Stavesacre	lb.	.30	—	.33	16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.04
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.16	—	.16%	Stramonium	lb.	.14%	—	.17%	Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	.12
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—	Granulated, white	lb.	.17	.18
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	—	.54	Kombe	lb.	2.23	—	2.30	Lump	lb.	.20	.21
Manaca	lb.	.23	—	.24	Sunflower, large	lb.	.05	—	.05%	Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—
Mandrake	lb.	.07	—	.08	Small	lb.	.04	—	.04%	Domestic	100 lbs.	—	.04%
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	—	2.95	Turneric, Aleppy	lb.	—	—	.09%	Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	—	.16%	Madras	lb.	—	—	.08%	65 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Verona	lb.	.12	—	.13%	China	lb.	.07	—	.07%	47 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Finger	lb.	1.50	—	1.70	Worm, American	lb.	.07	—	.07%	Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04%	.05
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	—	.39	Levant	lb.	.53	—	.70	Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	100.00
Pellitory	lb.	.32	—	.37						Dioxide	lb.	.28	.30
Pink, true	lb.	.19%	—	.22						Nitrate	lb.	.11%	.12
Pleurisy	lb.	.05	—	.07						Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	30.00
Poke	lb.	.19%	—	.22						Off color	ton	15.00	16.00
Rhatany	lb.	.20	—	.26						Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04%	.06
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	—	.83						Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.55
High dried	lb.	.68	—	.69						Carbide	ton	73.00	75.00
Cuts	lb.	.40	—	1.60						Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	—	.40						Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	14.85
Mexican	lb.	.14%	—	.15						Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	18.85
Senega, Northern	lb.	.65	—	.69						Sulphate	lb.	.10	.12%
Southern	lb.	.68	—	.71						Copper tetrachloride	lb.	.16	.15
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	—	.35						Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	.37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	—	.12						Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	.42
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	—	.27						Powdered	lb.	.40	.42
Stripped	lb.	.12	—	.14						Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.13	.13%
Spikenard	lb.	.10	—	.10%						Second hands	lb.	.12	.12%
Squaw Vine	lb.	.11%	—	.14						Powdered	lb.	.16	.18
Squill	lb.	.06	—	.06%						Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	1.50
Stillingia	lb.	.05	—	.05%						Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	3.70
Stone	lb.	.35	—	.36						Refined	gal.	4.00	4.50
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.19	—	.20%						Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbl.	lb.	.05	—
True (Aletris)	lb.	.79	—	.80						48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	—
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	—						52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.10	—
English	lb.	—	—	—						Lead, Acetate, brown sugar lb.	—	—	.11%
German	lb.	.06%	—	.06%						White cryst.	lb.	.13	.13%
Japanese	lb.	.10	—	.10%						Broken Cakes	lb.	—	.12%
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.16	—	.17						Granulated	lb.	—	.12%
Vervain	lb.	.12%	—	.14						Powdered	lb.	.13%	.14%
Yellow Dock	lb.	.07	—	.07%						Arsenate	lb.	.09	.09%
Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	—						Nitrate	lb.	.14	.15
										Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	—	—	.09%
										Red, American	lb.	—	.09%
										Foreign	lb.	.09	.09%
										White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	.08%
										dry	lb.	—	.09%
										in Oil, 100 lbs. or over. lb.	—	—	.09%
										English	lb.	.11%	.12
										White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	.08%
										Muriatic acid,	lb.	—	—
										18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01%	.01%
										20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01%	.01%
										22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02%	.02%
										Nitric acid,	lb.	—	—
										36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05%	.05%
										38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05%	.05%
										40 deg. carboys	lb.	.05%	.06
										42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	.06%
										Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	.04%
										38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.05%
										40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.05%
										42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06
										Plaster of Paris	bbl.	2.00	2.25
										True Dental	bbl.	2.00	2.25
										Potash Bichromate	lb.	.38	.40
										Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.40	.80
										Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.87	.90
										Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.63	.75
										Powdered	lb.	.65	.75
										Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton	450.00	—	450.00
										Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	2.75
										Yellow	lb.	.88	.90
										Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	—
										Refined	lb.	.31	.35
										Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags 100 lb.	2.90	—	3.00
										100 bbls.	lb.	—	—
										Bichromate	lb.	.17	.18
										Bisulphate	lb.	—	—
										Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.15
										Caustic, dom., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	4.12%	—	4.25
										Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.50	4.75
										Chlorate	lb.	.25	.27
										Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.65	1.75
										Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	1.75
										Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
										Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	3.30
										Refined	lb.	—	.04%
										Nitrite	lb.	—	.14
										Prussiate	lb.	.33	.35
										Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02%	.03%
										Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	.01%
										Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs	.60	—	.70

GUMS

WAXES

Heavy Chemicals

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst. lb.	.034	— .02
60 p.c. ....per 100 lbs.	.03	— .034
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b.)		—29.50
New York	ton	
Sulphur crude, f. o. b.		—30.50
Baltimore	ton	
Sulphuric Acid		
60 deg. ....ton	18.00	—20.00
66 deg. ....ton	25.00	—28.00
Oleum 20 p.c.	.02	— .024
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	— 9.00
Acid H.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthalenic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
p-Aminodiphenol	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
p-Aminodiphenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Aniline Salts	lb.	—	— 1.00
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.12
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	1.00	— 1.12
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 5.50
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	5.50	— 6.00
Benzol, Com.	gal.	5.50	— 6.00
Benzidine	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— 3.10
Cumidine	lb.	—	— 15.00
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— 15.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— 4.00
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	4.40	— 4.75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Diphenylamine	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Diethylnaphthalene	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylantranthrone	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Mo. monitromethylaniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Naphthalene	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
b-Naphthol	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sublimed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Nitrobenzene	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
o-Nitro-toluol	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
p-Nitro-toluol	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	—	— 17.00
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— 9.00
Resorcinol	lb.	17.00	— 17.50
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Toluidine	lb.	—	— 1.30
o-Toluidine, contract	lb.	—	— 1.30
p-Toluidine, contract	lb.	—	— 1.75
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
M-Toluylenediamine	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Xylidine	lb.	7.50	— 8.00

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.85	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	—
Alpine Red	lb.	—	—
Alpine Yellow	lb.	—	—
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	—

Azo Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Aurine	lb.	1.85	— 2.30
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Bright Red	lb.	—	—
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	—
Chrome Red	lb.	—	—
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— 1.60
Congo Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	—	— 7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	— 2.10
Direct Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	—	— 5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.75
Direct Violet	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Fast Scarlet	lb.	—	— 3.50
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— 1.50
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Induline	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	— 10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	—	— 5.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Nigrosine, water sol.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	— 1.50
Oil Black	lb.	—	— 2.00
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 2.35
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	— 6.50
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Sulphur Black E.S. ext. conc.	lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black E.S. standard lb.	lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— 85
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Sulphur Blue	lb.	—	— 2.80
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—	— 1.75
Tartrazine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	—	— 1.10
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	—	— 25.00
Victoria Green	lb.	—	—
Victoria Red	lb.	—	—
Victoria Yellow	lb.	—	—
Yellow for wool	lb.	—	—

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	32	— 35
Seed	lb.	14	— 17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	53	— 58
Gambier, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Kurpahs	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Madder, Dutch	lb.	22	— 24
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— 22
Chinese	lb.	22	— 25
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Turnerite, Madras	lb.	0.85	— .09
Alleppey	lb.	0.9	— .10
Pubina	lb.	—	— 0.7
China	lb.	0.7	— .075

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	17	— 20
Fustic, sticks	ton	18.00	— 20.00
Chips	lb.	04	— .05
Hypericin, chips	lb.	09	— 10
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb.	03	— .05
Quercitron, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	15	— 17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	16	— 18
Archil, Concentrated	lb.	20	— 30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	09	— 11
Liquid	lb.	07	— 09
Tablet	lb.	10	— 12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	25	— 30
Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	100	— 150
Fustic	lb.	12	— 15
Gall	lb.	—	— 17
Hematin	lb.	12	— 14
Crystals	lb.	25	— 27
Hypericin, liquid	lb.	21	— 22
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	—	— 50
Indigo, natural, for wool	lb.	—	— 30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	— 23
Sl deg. Twaddle	lb.	11	— 14
Contract	lb.	—	—
Osage Orange	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	— 30
Paste	lb.	—	— 15
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Quercitron	lb.	08	— .09
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	76	— 80
Blood, imported	lb.	36	— 42
Doemstic	lb.	32	— 42
Prussian blue	lb.	80	— 90
Coluble	lb.	95	— 100
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	11	— 15
Zinc Dust, prime	lb.	20	— 25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	— 150.00
Divi-Divi	ton	53.00	— 55.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	55.00	— 57.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	— 38.00
Myrobalans	ton	65.00	— 72.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton	—	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	— 50.00
No. 2	ton	—	— 28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	85.00	— 87.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	52.00	— 55.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Valonia Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	58.00	— 59.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan,	lb.	024	— .024
bbls.	lb.	024	— .03
Clarified, 25% tan, bbls.	lb.	024	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Drumtan, 25% tan	lb.	024	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	085	— .094
Common	lb.	12	— 13
Cubes No. 1	lb.	22	— 23
No. 2	lb.	20	— 21
Hemlock, 25% tan	lb.	034	— .044
Larch, 25% tan	lb.	03	— .034
Crystals, 50% tan	lb.	06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan	lb.	08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan	lb.	06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan,	lb.	014	— .024
50% total solids	lb.	06	— .07
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tanlb.	lb.	10	— 11
Solid, 50% tan	lb.	034	— .044
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan lb.	lb.	06	— .07
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan	lb.	06	— .07
treated	lb.	06	— .064
35-37 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	074	— .08
35-37 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	082	— .09
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	09	— 10
Clarified	lb.	09	— 10
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan,	lb.	01	— .014
50% total solids	lb.	06	— .12
Sumac, liquid, 25% tan	lb.	06	— .12
Valonia, solid, 66% tan,	lb.	neminal	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	79	— 80
Domestic, prime	gal.	74	— 75
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	70.00	— 75.00
Norwegian	gal.	112.00	— 120.00
Degras, American	lb.	0634	— .074
English	lb.	0734	— .074
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Herring	gal.	—	—
Horse	lb.	104	— 114
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	120	— 130
Off Prime	gal.	109	— 110
Extra, No. 1	gal.	97	— 98
No. 1	gal.	93	— 94
No. 2	gal.	86	— 87

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	—	.55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	—	.60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	—	.60
Seconds	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	—	.24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	—	.33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	2.00	—
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	1.00	—
Acetanilid	lb.	.58	—	.65
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	—	.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	—	.42
Technical	lb.	.30	—	.35
Acetonesulphate Bayer—				
Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths				
In 2 ounce boxes		—	—	—
In 4 ounce boxes		—	—	—
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	3.50	—
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	1.60	—	1.80
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	—	6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.13	—	.16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	—	.17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	—	.40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	—	.30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	—	1.00
From Toluol	lb.	12.00	—	12.80
Boric acid, cryst.	lb.	1.34	—	1.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22
Impalp	lb.	.25	—	.30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	3.00	—	3.25
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	—	2.00
Caodylic	lb.	5.75	—	5.85
Camphoric	lb.	.55	—	.58
Carbolic, cryst. bulk	lb.	.57	—	.58
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.62	—	.65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	—	.80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.60	—
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	—	.40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.80	—	2.00
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
C. P.	oz.	.25	—	.55
Chrysophanic, true, v.	lb.	.50	—	.55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	8.00	—	—
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	—
Natural, 1 oz.	oz.	—	—	—
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.66 1/2	—	.67 1/2
Less than keg	lb.	.70	—	.75
Granulated	lb.	.75	—	.85
Creasylic	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.	—	—	1.25	—
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	—	—	.18	—
Gallie	oz.	.17	—	.19
1/4, 1/2, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	—	1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	—	.50
Hippuric	oz.	—	—	—
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50	oz.	.35	—	.40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	—	.08
1-b.	lb.	.55	—	.60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	2.30	—
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	.80	—
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	—	.15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	—	.08
Iodic	oz.	—	1.25	—
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Dilute	oz.	.12	—	.15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—	11.00
Malic, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	2.00	—
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.20	—	.25
Muriatic, conc., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2 1/2)	lb.	.06	—	.08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	—	.18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	—	.08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	—	.14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	—	.15
C. P. carboy	lb.	.20	—	.25
C. P. less	lb.	.15	—	.20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	—	.30

Acid, Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	—	.35
Oxalic	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	—	.70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	—	.85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	—	.20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	—	.47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	.60	—
Picric	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Pyrogallie, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	—	4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	—	.40
Pyrolyneous, purified	lb.	.20	—	.25
Crude	gal.	.30	—	.40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Bulk	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
From Gaultheria, oz.	oz.	.40	—	.45
Succinic crys.	oz.	.38	—	.45
Sulphocarbolie (about 30p.c.) oz.	oz.	—	.25	—
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	—	.75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	.03	—
Less	lb.	—	.08	—
C. P.	lb.	—	.10	—
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	—	.18
Tannic, Com'l, 1 lb. cart.	lb.	.60	—	1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	—	1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.83
Tartaric crys.	lb.	.75	—	.78
Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	—	.40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	—	.55
Acidol	oz.	—	.60	—
Acoin	oz.	—	3.50	—
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	—	—	—	—
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	—	.28
Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.34
Root English	lb.	—	.50	—
Powdered	lb.	.80	—	.90
Root German	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.75	—	2.25
Aconitine, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00	—
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.80	—
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00	—
Adalin	lb.	—	1.20	—
Adamon	oz.	—	.75	—
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	—	.75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	—	.70
(See also Lanoline)				
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube.	gr.	—	.20	—
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	.85	—
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	.85	—
Aduro (developer) 16 oz. bottles	—	—	10.00	—
1 oz. incl.	ea.	—	.75	—
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	—	.65
Agaric, white	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	—	5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	—	—	Nominal	—
incl. each	lb.	—	Nominal	—
4-oz.	oz.	—	.40	—
2-oz.	ea.	—	3.00	—
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz.	—	—	1.70	—
Agaricin	oz.	—	.75	—
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	1.15	—
Airol	oz.	—	1.00	—
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp.	lb.	—	1.00	—
Powd. sol.	gal.	5.00	—	5.50
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	2.80	—	3.10
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	—	2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	—	3.05
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	.70	—	.75
Denatured, bls., & 1/2 bls.	gal.	.90	—	.95
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.70	—	.80
Aldehyde, Commercial	oz.	.55	—	.90
Alaetrin (Resinoid)	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Alkanet root	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.55
Almond meal	lb.	.43	—	.53
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sweet Jordan	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	.14	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.27
Cape	lb.	.33	—	.37
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.13	—	.18
Bulk	lb.	.35	—	.40
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	—	.52
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Purified	lb.	.30	—	.35
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	3.00	—	4.00
Alphazone	lb.	.45	—	.55
Althaea Root	lb.	.75	—	.85
Cut	lb.	.10	—	.12
Allspice, clean	lb.	.05	—	.06
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.16	—	.19
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.06	—	.10
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	—	.10

Alum, Powdered, bbls. or less lb.	lb.	.07	—	.12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	—	.65
Alum, Potash, Powd pure	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.16
Alum-Ammon-Powd	lb.	.08	—	.11
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	—	.50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	—	.23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	2.40	—
Salicylate	lb.	.09	—	.12
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.29	—	.32
Purified	lb.	—	5.50	—
Alumol	lb.	—	—	—
Alypin	oz.	—	2.00	—
Ambergris, Black	dr.	3.00	—	3.50
Gray	—	—	—	—
Amido pyrine (chemical pyrimidin)	—	—	2.50	—
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles	—	—	Nominal	—
incl.	oz.	.65	—	.75
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.05	—	.07
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.07	—	.09 1/2
20 deg.	lb.	.35	—	.40
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	—	.75	—
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.12
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.16	—	.16
Arsenate	lb.	1.10	—	1.32
Bichromate	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Bitartrate	oz.	—	.40	—
Benzoate	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	.15	—	.18
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.29	—	.37
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.18	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	1.05	—	2.10
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.15	—	.18
Fluoride	lb.	—	.30	—
Hypophosph. (lb. 195)	oz.	5.25	—	5.55
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Iodide	lb.	.23	—	.27
Molybdate	lb.	.26	—	.28
Muriate	lb.	.28	—	.31
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.22	—	.25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.22	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.25
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	—	.25
Granulated	lb.	.22	—	.25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	6.50	—
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.15	—	1.30
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	.13	—
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	.16	—	.18
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.45	—	.55
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.20	—	2.30
Salicylate	lb.	.09	—	.16
Sulphate	lb.	.20	—	.25
Pure, resub.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	—	.20	—
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	.95	—	1.10
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	—	13.00	—
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.00	—
Ammonol	oz.	5.25	—	6.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	.70	—	.80
Technical	lb.	—	.43	—
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	.35	—
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.30	—
Anaesthesia	lb.	.40	—	.45
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Seed	lb.	.38	—	.40
Anise Seed	lb.	.30	—	.35
Star	lb.	.50	—	.55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.15	—	.20
Annato Seed	lb.	—	.60	—
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	.50	—
Anticoll	oz.	—	.17	—
Antifebrin	oz.	—	.25	—
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.30	—
Arsenite	oz.	—	.27	—
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.30	—
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	—	.25	—
Needle	lb.	—	.60	—
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	1.40	—
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.20	—	1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.40	—	1.45
Apiole, liquid, green	oz.	—	.25	—
Apocodene Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	4.50	—
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/2 oz. v.	ea.	—	31.00	

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	—	.70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate ..	lb.	—	—	9.30	Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	—	.14	Phosphate	lb.	—	—	5.20	Powdered	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	—	.60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	—	4.75	Chinese	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Jamaica	lb.	—	—	—	Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.65	—	6.90	Powdered	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	—	.25	Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	—	3.60	Capsicin	oz.	.65	—	.75
Taylor's 1/4 lb. in tin foil					Subgallate	lb.	3.25	—	3.35	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	1.75
boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	—	.37	Subiodide	lb.	5.85	—	6.90	Capsicum	lb.	.20	—	.25
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	—	.40	Sublactate	lb.	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30
Chloride	oz.	.45	—	.50	Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	—	3.05	Caoutchouc	lb.	—	—	1.50
Iodide	lb.	.11	—	.13	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P. lb.	—	—	—	5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar) ..	lb.	.18	—	.20
White, pow'd com'l.	lb.	.16	—	.20	Tannate	oz.	.30	—	.32	Caraway	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered, pure	lb.	.35	—	.80	Valerate	oz.	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.38	—	.90	Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	—	.30	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Bloodroot	lb.	.18	—	.22	Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	—	.40
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.45	—	1.55	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) ..	lb.	.72	—	.77	Cardamom, Seed bleached ..	lb.	1.20	—	1.50
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.77	—	.82	Decoricated	lb.	.82	—	.90
Asbestos	lb.	1.00	—	1.20	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-					Powdered	lb.	.92	—	1.00
Aspidospermine, Amorph.	lb.	1.00	—	1.20	phate)					Carmines, No. 40	oz.	.45	—	.50
Cryst, 15 gr.	oz.	—	—	.325	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	—	.45	Carbol Compound	gal.	—	—	.75
Aspirin	oz.	—	—	.85	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25	Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	—	.60
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	—	.80	Jeweler's	lb.	.75	—	.85	Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of					Boneset, Leaves and Tops. ..	lb.	.10	—	.12	Cascarella Bark	lb.	.28	—	.32
12	doz.	—	—	1.68	Borax, Refined	lb.	.12	—	.14	Cascarilla	oz.	.45	—	.75
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of					Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.14	Cassarin	lb.	.15	—	.25
24	doz.	—	—	3.12	Bromalin	oz.	—	—	1.25	Cassia, China	lb.	.20	—	.35
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of					Broom Tops	lb.	.18	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.35
12	doz.	—	—	1.44	Brucine	oz.	—	—	1.75	Fistula	lb.	.20	—	.23
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of					Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	—	.65
24	doz.	—	—	2.64	Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Tablets, per 100	doz.	—	—	.88	Short	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	—	.35
Atopain (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	.15	Powdered	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	—	.30
Atramin	oz.	—	—	1.15	Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	—	.48	Cauphyllin	lb.	.35	—	.40
Atropine, 5 grains.	lb.	—	—	1.10	Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	—	.40	Celery Seed	lb.	.20	—	.30
Sulphate, 5 grains.	lb.	—	—	1.10	Cassia	lb.	.24	—	.30	Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	—	.30
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	—	.45	Burdock Root, Crushed ..	lb.	.35	—	.45	Yellow	lb.	.20	—	.25
Balmory Leaves, Pressed.	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Seed	lb.	.34	—	.35	Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	—	.25
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.16	—	.20	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	—	.55	Oxalate	lb.	.85	—	.95
Oregon	lb.	3.45	—	4.00	Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	—	.60	Oxide	oz.	—	—	.75
Peru	lb.	.55	—	.60	Dutch	lb.	.55	—	.60	Chalk, Precipitated, English,				
Tolu	lb.	.45	—	.70	Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	—	.65	7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	—	.14
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.35	—	.40	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Prepared, Eng., Thomas,				
Barium Carb. prec. pure.	lb.	—	—	1.00	1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	—	.30	8 lb. box, white.	box	.60	—	.60
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	—	.50	Carbonate	lb.	—	—	2.80	Pink	box	.60	—	.70
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	.25	—	.42	Iodide	lb.	—	—	5.75	White, bbls.	lb.	.0094	—	.04
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	—	—	2.00	Metal, sticks	lb.	—	—	2.15	Chamomil. Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	.55	—	.60	Nitrate	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	—	.75
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.30	Sulphate	lb.	2.15	—	2.30	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.45
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	oz.	—	—	.55	Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—	13.25	Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	—	.18
Iodide	oz.	—	—	.22	Acetate	oz.	—	—	.98	Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	—	.12
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.45	—	.55	Benzoate	oz.	1.25	—	1.55	Cherry Laurel Leaves.	lb.	.40	—	.47
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.07	—	.10	Bromide	oz.	.90	—	1.10	Chicle	lb.	.75	—	.80
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) ..	lb.	.25	—	.30	Citrate	lb.	8.25	—	8.60	Chinoline	oz.	.12	—	.13
Pure precip.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Hydrobrom. gr. eff.	lb.	.60	—	.75	Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	—	.45
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	—	—	.30	Hydrochlor. (true salt)	oz.	1.05	—	1.60	Chiretta	lb.	.40	—	.50
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.12	—	.14	Salicylate	oz.	1.10	—	1.30	Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.				
Bayberry Bark, select.	lb.	.16	—	.20	Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	—	1.60	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	—	1.80
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	2.05	—	2.50	Sulphate, tenths	oz.	1.25	—	1.50	Chlorine Water (0.4 p. chlor-				
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	.38	—	.42	Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	—	.36	ine)	lb.	—	—	.30
Beans, Calabar	lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.40	—	.45	Chloroform	lb.	.65	—	.75
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.70	—	.75	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Soloz.	oz.	.60	—	.70
Para	lb.	.85	—	.95	White, peeled and split ..	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	—	.70
Surinam	lb.	.30	—	.35	Calcium Acetate, dried ..	lb.	.70	—	.80	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	—	.90
St. Ignatius	lb.	6.75	—	7.50	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	.40	Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	—	1.35
Vanilla, Mexican, long.	lb.	6.00	—	6.75	Bromide	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Powd.	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Short	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	Fused	lb.	.65	—	.90	Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	—	1.30
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	—	4.50	Granulated	lb.	.12	—	.18	Cimicifugin	lb.	—	—	1.05
So. American	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Citrate	lb.	—	—	.11	Cinchona Bark, pale,	lb.	.32	—	.38
Tahiti	oz.	—	—	.250	Formate	oz.	.11	—	.12	Red	lb.	.45	—	.50
Bebeerine hydrochlor.	oz.	—	—	.250	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	—	.20	Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	.250	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	—	1.25	Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure ..	oz.	.40	—	.45
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Iodide	lb.	5.25	—	5.90	Bisulphate	oz.	.51	—	.65
Bulk	lb.	1.70	—	1.75	Lactate	oz.	.17	—	.20	Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	—	.70
Root, German	lb.	3.60	—	3.75	Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	—	2.75	Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	3.90	—	4.00	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.85	Sulphate	oz.	.85	—	1.05
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.00	—	7.75	Peroxide	lb.	1.90	—	2.15	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.22	—	.25
Benzanilide	lb.	2.50	—	2.80	Permanganate	oz.	.35	—	.40	Bisulphate	oz.	—	—	.26
Benzine	gal.	.30	—	.40	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	—	.95	Hydrochloride	oz.	.30	—	.38
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Salicylate	lb.	.35	—	.40	Salicylate	oz.	.38	—	.40
Sumatra	lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulphite	lb.	.14	—	.18	Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65	Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.16	—	.18	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	—	.40
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	—	2.00	Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47
Berberine, C. P., 1/2 oz. v.	ea.	—	—	2.80	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)					Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.	lb.	—	—	.30
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	3.00	Camphor, refined	lb.	.93 1/2	—	.95	3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	—	.30
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	—	.25	1/4-lb. squares	lb.	.93 1/2	—	.95	Civet	oz.	2.50	—	2.75
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	3.50	Powdered	lb.	.98 1/2	—	1.00	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	—	.24
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. lb.	lb.	2.15	—	2.30	Japanese	lb.	.95 1/2	—	1.00	Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	—	.28
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	.43	Monobromated	lb.	3.50	—	3.70	Penang	lb.	.42	—	.46
Bismuth, Betanaph.	oz.	—	—	.43	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	—	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) ..	lb.	.43	—	.48
Bromide	lb.	4.45	—	4.60	Smyrna	lb.	—	—	—	Carbonate	oz.	—	—	.30
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	—	—	1.80	So. American	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.09	Chloride	oz.	—	—	.18
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	—	5.05	Canella Bark, powdered ..	lb.	.30	—	.34	Nitrate	oz.	—	—	.15
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	—	5.05	Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	—	—	Sulphate	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	—	4.30	Cannabis Indica Herb.	lb.	2.70	—	3.00	Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/2 oz. v. oz.	oz.	6.00	—	6.30
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	—	.35						Hydrochlor, crys., 1/2 oz. v. oz.	oz.	5.20	—	5.45
Oxychloride	lb.	—	—	.35						1/2 oz. vials	oz.	5.40	—	5.65

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb.	.85	— .95	Dog Grass, cut .lb.	1.60	— 1.75	Ginger Root, African .lb.	14	— 17
Codeine .oz.	11.95	— 14.20	Dover's Powder .lb.	2.65	— 2.75	Powdered .lb.	17	— 20
Hydrochloride .oz.	11.05	— 12.60	Dragon's Blood powd. .lb.	.35	— .65	Jamaica, bleached .lb.	.30	— .32
Nitrate .oz.	12.60	— 12.80	Extra .lb.	1.50	— 1.65	Ground .lb.	.32	— .34
Salicylate .oz.	—	—	Powdered .lb.	1.60	— 1.90	Powdered .lb.	.34	— .36
Phosphate .oz.	9.65	— 10.70	Reeds .lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Ginseng .lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Sulphate .oz.	10.05	— 11.25	Duboisine Sulph 5 gr. lbs. gr.	—	—	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	—	—
Cobosh Root, black .lb.	.15	— .20	Duotol .lb.	—	— 1.50	Glucose .lb.	.08	— .12
Blue .lb.	.14	— .19	Dwarf Elder .lb.	.35	— .40	Glycyrhizin, Ammoniacal .lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	—	— .17	Echinacea Root .lb.	.38	— .42	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	—	—
Colchicum Root .lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Ground .lb.	.40	— .44	and bbls. added .lb.	.55	— .56
Powdered .lb.	2.10	— 2.20	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots.	—	—	in cans .lb.	.56	— .57
Seed .lb.	1.75	— 1.85	incl. .lb.	—	—	Less .lb.	.61	— .65
Powdered .lb.	1.85	— 1.95	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	—	Nominal	Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot.	—	Nominal
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900 .lb.	.49	— .60	1-oz. .lb.	—	— .45	incl. .lb.	—	—
Cantharidal, U.S.P. .lb.	8.50	— 11.00	Elaterin .lb.	15	— 2.00	1 oz. .lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Flexible, U.S.P. .lb.	—	— .56	Elaterium .lb.	2.00	— 2.20	Goa Powder .lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Styptic, U.S.P. .lb.	—	— 1.00	Elderberries .lb.	.25	— .30	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15	—	—
Colocynth, select .lb.	.33	— .38	Flowers, pressed .lb.	.30	— .35	gr. g.s.v. .doz.	—	— 5.50
Pulp .lb.	.80	— .85	Juice, Sambuci .lb.	.30	— .35	Brown, 1/2 oz. v. .oz.	—	— 12.25
Coltsfoot Root .lb.	.20	— .25	Elm Bark, select .lb.	.28	— .33	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	—	—
Coltsfoot Leaves .lb.	.25	— .30	Ground, pure .lb.	.30	— .35	U. S. P., 15 gr. v. .doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Comfrey Root crushed .lb.	.24	— .26	Powdered, pure .lb.	.33	— .36	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) .lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Condurango Bark, true .lb.	.30	— .34	Emetin (Resinoid) .oz.	—	— 13.00	Golden Seal Root .lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Conium Leaves .lb.	.27	— .32	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. .ea.	—	— 1.00	Grains of Paradise .lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Seed .lb.	.25	— .30	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. .ea.	—	— 2.75	Powdered .lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Copaiba, S. A. .lb.	.70	— .75	Eosine .lb.	—	— .80	Grindelia Robusta Herb .lb.	.20	— .25
Para .lb.	.63	— .70	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	Powdered .lb.	.27	— .32
Copper, Acetate, distilled .lb.	.90	— 1.15	Ergot, Russia .lb.	.95	— 1.00	Squarrosa .lb.	.30	— .40
Ammoniated .lb.	.60	— .70	Powdered .lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Guaiaac, Resin .lb.	.38	— .58
Arsenate .oz.	—	— .15	Ergotin, Bonjean .oz.	—	— 1.00	Powdered .lb.	.40	— .55
Arsenite .oz.	—	— .12	Ergotole .oz.	—	— 1.00	Wood rasped .lb.	.03	— .06
Carbonate .lb.	.45	— .60	Erthroxylin (Resinoid) .oz.	—	— 6.00	Guaiaac liquid .oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Chloride, pure, cryst. .lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. .gr.	.30	— .30	carbonate .oz.	—	— 5.25
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4. oz.	—	— .15	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. .gr.	.30	— .30	Phosphite .oz.	—	— 1.75
Hydroxide .lb.	—	— 2.00	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. .gr.	.30	— .30	Salicyl (Guaiaac. Salol.) .oz.	—	— 1.60
Iodide .oz.	.45	— .50	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes. .ea.	—	— .35	Valerianate (Geosote) .oz.	—	— 1.34
Nitrate .lb.	—	— .23	Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.	.55	— .70	Guaiaquin .lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Oleate, 20 p.c. .oz.	—	— .23	Chloric .lb.	.60	— .80	Guarana (Paullinia) .lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Subacetate (Verdigris) .lb.	.60	— .65	Nitrous Conch. .lb.	.80	— 1.10	Powdered .lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered .lb.	.55	— .60	U.S.P. .lb.	.27	— .51	Gun Cotton (Pyroxilin) .oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate (Blue Vit.) .lb.	.16	— .19	U.S.P., 1880 .lb.	.30	— .36	Gutta Percha, crude chips. lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Bbls. .lb.	.14	— .15	Washed .lb.	.32	— .37	Sheet .lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Powdered .lb.	.19	— .22	Valerianic .oz.	.52	— .62	Helcosol .oz.	—	— 1.75
Coppers .lb.	.12	— 1.54	Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P. .lb.	.55	— .70	Heliotropin .oz.	—	— .32
Coriander .lb.	.25	— .30	Benzoate .lb.	—	— 8.00	Hellebore Root white powd. lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered .lb.	.30	— .35	Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube. .oz.	—	— .40	Helmitol .lb.	—	—
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	—	—	Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube. ea.	—	— .40	Hemlock Bark crushed .lb.	.15	— .55
Coto Bark .lb.	.35	— .45	Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube. .oz.	—	— .55	Hemlock Root .lb.	.18	— .20
Cotoin, true, 1/2 oz. v. .oz.	—	— 27.09	Eucalite Hydrochlor. .oz.	—	— 3.50	Powdered .lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cotton Root Bark .lb.	.20	— .25	Eucalyptol, U.S.P. .oz.	.14	— .16	Hemoglobin .oz.	—	— .30
Powdered .lb.	.25	— .30	Eudoxine .lb.	.15	— .20	Hemp Seed .lb.	.09	— .12
Couch Grass (Doggrass) .lb.	—	—	Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30 .lb.	—	— 4.00	Hemul .oz.	.80	— .85
Cramp Bark .lb.	.12	— .20	Euresol .lb.	—	— 2.10	German .lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Coumarin .oz.	.95	— 1.05	Pro Capillis .oz.	—	— 2.10	Powdered .lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Cranesbill .lb.	.24	— .29	Euonymin (Eclac. powd.) .oz.	.40	— .45	Seed .lb.	—	— .40
Powdered .lb.	.30	— .35	Euphorbium .lb.	.28	— .32	Henna Leaves .lb.	.20	— .25
Cream Tartar, powdered .lb.	.40	— .50	Powdered .lb.	.35	— .38	Heroin, 15 gr. v. .ea.	—	— .50
Cressote, Beechwood .oz.	.20	— .22	Euphorine .oz.	—	— 1.25	Heroin Hyd. chl. 15 gr. v. .ea.	—	— .50
Carbonate .oz.	—	— 2.25	Euquinine .oz.	—	—	Hexamethylenamine .lb.	.80	— .90
Phosphite .oz.	—	—	Europhen .oz.	—	— 1.80	Hiera Picra .lb.	—	— .45
Valerate .oz.	—	— 1.50	Exalgine .lb.	—	— 1.40	Holocain, 1 gm. vials .ea.	—	— .35
Cresol U. S. P. .lb.	—	— .34	Extract Male Fern .oz.	—	— .75	Homatropin Alk. .gr.	.40	— .42
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) .lb.	.55	— .65	Fennel Seed .lb.	.31	— .40	Hydrobromide .gr.	.40	— .50
Cubeb Berries, sifted .lb.	.65	— .70	Ferratin .oz.	—	— 1.30	Hydrochloride .gr.	.40	— .44
Powdered .lb.	.75	— .80	Tablets, 7 1/2 gr. bots of 50 .lb.	—	— 1.30	Salicylate and Sulphate. gr.	.40	— .44
Cudbear .lb.	.35	— .45	Ferripyrin (Hoechst) .oz.	—	— 1.50	Honey, strained .lb.	.15	— .18
Culver's Root .lb.	.27	— .30	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9 .lb.	—	— 1.50	Hops, select (1915) .lb.	.33	— .37
Cumin Seed .lb.	.35	— .40	1 oz. c.v. 4 .oz.	—	— .15	Pressed, 1/2 and 1/2 lb. pkgs. lb.	.35	— .43
Cyanine 15 gr. vial. .ea.	—	— 1.25	Flaxseed, cleaned .bbls.	—	— 12.50	Horehound Leaves .lb.	.35	— .40
Cypripedin (Resinoid) .oz.	—	— 1.25	Less .lb.	.08	— .13	Hydractin .oz.	—	— 2.00
Damiana Leaves .lb.	.20	— .25	Ground .lb.	.08 1/2	— .12	Hydrangea Root .lb.	.22	— .25
Dandelion Herb .lb.	.30	— .35	Foenugreek Seed .lb.	.10	— .12	Hydrastin (Resinoid) .oz.	—	— 2.50
Root .lb.	.38	— .44	Formaldehyde .lb.	.10	— .15	Muriate (Resinoid) .oz.	—	— 4.25
Cut .lb.	.47	— .52	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. lb.	.20	— .30	Sulphate (Resinoid) .oz.	—	— 5.00
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	.25	— .32	Fuller's Earth .lb.	.05	— .08	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. .oz.	28.00	— 30.00
Dermatol .oz.	.19	— .26	Fustic, chips .lb.	.07	— .10	Hydrochloride .oz.	28.00	— 30.00
Dextrine, yellow .lb.	.08	— .10	Gadual .oz.	—	— 1.00	Sulphate .oz.	28.00	— 30.00
White .lb.	.12	— .15	Galangal Root, selected .lb.	.18	— .22	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. .ea.	—	— .55
Dextro-quinine .lb.	—	— .37	Powdered .lb.	.26	— .32	Hydrastine Sulphate .oz.	—	— .80
Diacetylmorphine, Alk. .oz.	11.95	— 12.15	Galbaum, strained .lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl. .lb.	1.92	— 2.02
Hydrochloride .oz.	10.80	— 11.50	Gambier .lb.	.12	— .16	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Med. dicinal .lb.	.18	— .25
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl. .lb.	—	Nominal	Gamboge, blocky .lb.	1.90	— 2.00	Sol. Technical .lb.	.15	— .22
1 oz. .lb.	—	— .80	Powdered .lb.	2.00	— 2.20	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.	.32	— .37
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal) .oz.	—	— 2.50	Select, Pipe, bright .lb.	2.05	— 2.25	Hyoscyamine (Resinoid) .oz.	—	— 3.00
Digalen, 1/2 oz. v. .vial	—	— .80	Garlic, on strings .string	.25	— .30	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials .ea.	—	— 3.75
Digipuratum, 1/4 oz. .ea.	—	— 1.70	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	—	—	Crystall, white .gr.	.30	— .35
Digitalin, eighths .oz.	10.00	— 11.00	Gelatin, Pink .lb.	1.05	— 1.10	Hydrobromide .gr.	.07	— .09
Digitalis Leaves Eng. .lb.	.60	— .65	Gold .lb.	1.20	— 1.25	Hygromol (Colloidal Mery) .oz.	—	— 2.15
Bulk .lb.	.80	— .90	Silver .lb.	1.20	— 1.25	Iceland Moss .lb.	.32	— .35
Powdered .lb.	.85	— .95	Gelsemin (Resinoid) .oz.	—	— 5.25	chthablin .oz.	—	—
Pressed, ozs. .lb.	.50	— .55	Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v. .ea.	—	— 5.00	do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot. . .	—	— 1.05
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. .ea.	—	— 2.00	Sulphate, 15 gr. v. .ea.	—	— .20			
Dionin .oz.	—	— .37	Gelsemium Root .lb.	.16	— .20			
Diuretin .oz.	—	— 13.50	Powdered .lb.	.25	— .30			
		— 1.75	Gentian, Root .lb.	.25	— .30			
			Powdered .lb.	.30	— .35			

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—	Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	—	.25	Cyanide	lb.	—	—	5.00	
Ichthyol	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	—	.60	Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.53	—	1.73
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—	—	Chloride, pure fused	lb.	.75	—	.85	Iodide, green, Prot.	lb.	4.25	—	4.75
1 oz.	oz.	—	—	.30	Chromate,	lb.	—	—	1.10	Red, (Fre.) Biniodide	lb.	1.76	—	1.90
Indigo Bengal, true	oz.	3.75	—	5.00	Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	—	.38	Nitrate	—	—	—	.25
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	—	.56	Nitrate	lb.	.23	—	.35	Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.90	—	2.10
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	—	.45	Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	—	.25	Yellow	oz.	—	—	.20
Pure Unco'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	—	.60	Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	—	.50	Salicylate	oz.	.22	—	.25
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	1.25	Lecithin	oz.	—	—	2.00	Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	—	3.55
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	—	4.90	Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	—	.20	Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Monobromide	oz.	—	—	.50	Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	—	.20	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	—	—	—	—
Monochloride	oz.	—	—	.75	Ground	lb.	.20	—	.25	cussion	oz.	.86	—	.91
Trichloride	oz.	—	—	.95	Jenigallol	oz.	—	—	1.00	Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	oz.	—	—	.47
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—	—	Eualose, cryst.	oz.	—	—	.55	Metacarb. (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	—	—
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—	—	Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.44	—	.49	1 oz.	oz.	1.10	—	1.30
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	—	5.55	Mass	lb.	.80	—	.82	Methylene Blue	oz.	—	—	—
Deodorized	oz.	.70	—	.90	Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	—	.80	Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	—	—
Iodol	oz.	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.78	—	.83	Millet Seed	lb.	.08	—	.14
Iodothyrene, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	—	3.90	Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	—	.32	German	lb.	—	—	—
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.50	—	2.65	Powdered	lb.	.29	—	.35	Monomethy-Para-amido-Phenol	—	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	2.62	—	2.80	Lilacine	oz.	.75	—	.90	(chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	—	3.50
Rio	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.065	—	.11	Morphine, Acet. ¼ oz. v.	oz.	9.75	—	10.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	—	.22	Assort, 1 ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	—	.16	Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	11.50	—	11.60
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	—	.45	Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50	Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	9.35	—	9.50
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	—	.16	Litharge	lb.	.14	—	.17	Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	9.75	—	10.00
Benzoate	oz.	.40	—	.50	Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	—	.25	Mecomete	oz.	—	—	10.60
Bromide	oz.	.18	—	.22	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	1.55	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	8.45	—	8.75
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—	.40	Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	—	2.85	¼ oz. vial	oz.	8.70	—	9.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	—	.95	Chloride	lb.	3.80	—	4.00	Valerate, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	—	.90	Carbonate	lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans.	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	—	Chloride	oz.	—	—	.24	Powdered	lb.	2.20	—	2.60
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	—	3.70	Citrate	lb.	2.00	—	2.20	Musk Root	lb.	2.65	—	3.00
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	—	4.35	Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—	.58	Musk Seed	lb.	.45	—	.50
Glycerophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	—	1.85	Iodide	oz.	—	—	4.00	Iustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	—	.30
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Salicylate	lb.	4.00	—	4.15	Ground	lb.	.26	—	.33
Iodide	oz.	.35	—	.40	Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	—	.20	White	lb.	.20	—	.22
Syrup	lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25	Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	oz.	.27	—	.30	Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	—	.38	Myrcin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	.60
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	—	.17	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47	Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	—	.40
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	—	.18	Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	—	1.10	Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.10	—	.15
Red, Saccharated	oz.	.45	—	.48	Lodestone	lb.	.40	—	.45	Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	—	—	3.50
Peptonized	lb.	—	—	3.00	London-Purple	lb.	.15	—	.20	Beta, resublim.	lb.	2.15	—	2.30
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	—	.90	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47	Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	—	2.00
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	—	.93	Seage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Narcotine, pure ½ oz.	ea.	—	—	.25
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	—	.40	Seed	lb.	.60	—	.70	Nerol (Identical with Amidol),	—	—	—	—
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	—	.40	Lupulin	lb.	1.60	—	3.25	1-oz.	oz.	—	—	.30
Glycerophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	—	.90	Lycetol	lb.	—	—	4.25	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	—	.90	Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Acetate	oz.	—	—	.15
Salicylate	oz.	.20	—	.30	Mace, whole	lb.	.72	—	.80	Bromide	oz.	—	—	.50
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	—	.35	Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	—	.45	Chloride	lb.	—	—	1.00
Solution	lb.	.09	—	.15	Powdered	lb.	—	—	—	Iodide	oz.	—	—	1.70
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	—	.33	Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	—	.45	Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.27
Solution (Monsef's)	lb.	.12	—	.15	Carbonate, U. S. P.	oz.	.44	—	.46	Nirvanin	oz.	—	—	3.50
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	—	2.50	2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.34	—	.38	Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	—	.20
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	—	.12	Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	—	.50	Novaspirin	oz.	—	—	1.00
Dried	lb.	.15	—	.18	Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.37	—	.40	25-oz. lots	oz.	—	—	.90
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	—	.90	Technical	lb.	.80	—	.85	Tablets, 100s	—	—	—	1.25
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	—	1.05	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	.33	No. ocaoin	oz.	—	—	—
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.95	—	1.23	Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram	—	—	—	—
Valerate	oz.	.80	—	.90	Iodide	oz.	—	—	.42	vials	ea.	—	—	—
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	—	3.70	Lactate	oz.	—	—	.25	Jutalls	lb.	.75	—	.85
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	—	6.50	Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	—	.65	Powdered	lb.	.90	—	.95
American	lb.	.90	—	1.05	Ribbon	oz.	.75	—	.95	Nutmegs	lb.	.30	—	.35
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	—	.35	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.40	Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	—	.38
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	—	.25	Peroxide	oz.	—	—	2.15	Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	—	.14
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	—	.08	Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	—	.25	Salicylate	lb.	1.60	—	1.75	Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	—	7.75
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca-	—	—	—	.12	Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.0234	—	.05	Without acid	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
torious)	oz.	.10	—	.12	C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.25	Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	—	1.20
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	—	.25	Dried	lb.	.20	—	.30	Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	—	.45	Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	—	—	Rectified	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	.11	—	.15	Blue, small	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Angelica	oz.	2.60	—	2.75
Kamala	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Manaca Root	lb.	.45	—	.50	Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	2.20	Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	—	.20	Bay	lb.	3.15	—	3.40
Purified	lb.	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.25	Benne (Sesame), Imported,	—	—	—	—
Kaolin	lb.	.07	—	.09	Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	—	.40	bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	—	1.50
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	—	.30	Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	—	.10	Bergamot	lb.	6.90	—	6.95
Powdered	lb.	.72	—	.80	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	—	.85	Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.20	—	3.40
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	—	.24	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	.36	Birch Tar Crud	lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	—	2.70	Refined	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	—	.75	Iodide	oz.	—	—	.42	Cade	lb.	.61	—	.70
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	—	7.50	Lactate	oz.	—	—	.25	Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	—	1.00	Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	—	.30	Camphor	oz.	.25	—	.30
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	—	.47	Peptonized	lb.	3.00	—	4.50	Capsicum	oz.	—	—	.50
Lanoline	lb.	—	—	—	Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	—	.65	Cara ay	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	—	Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	—	.65	Cassia	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	—	.60	Manna, flake large	lb.	1.10	—	1.30	Castor, American	lb.	.21½	—	.30
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.75	Small	lb.	.80	—	.90	Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
(See also Adeps Lanae)	—	—	—	—	Sorts	lb.	.75	—	.80	Wood	lb.	.28	—	.35
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	—	.35	Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	—	.65	Celery	oz.	.85	—	.95
Powdered	lb.	.38	—	.43	Aastic	lb.	.52	—	.57	Chaunmoogra	lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	—	.30	Matico leaves	lb.	.40	—	.50	Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	—	.75
Extra	lb.	.35	—	.40	Menth. cryst.	lb.	3.50	—	3.75	Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	—	1.60
Hand picked	lb.	—	—	—	Mercury	lb.	1.20	—	1.35	Citronella	lb.	.65	—	.75
					Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.88	—	2.03	Ceylon	lb.	.62	—	.75
					Mercury, Bichloride (cor.sub.)	lb.	1.44	—	1.54	Cloves	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
					Powdered	lb.	1.39	—	1.49	Cocunut	lb.	.32	—	.38
					Mercury, Bisulphate	lb.	1.34	—	1.44	Cod Liver, Newfoundland gal.	gal.	2.80	—	3.10
					Bromide	oz.	—	—	.60	Norwegian	gal.	4.55	—	4.60

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.00	- 1.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.20	- 1.25
Croton	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	- 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	- .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	- 1.50
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	- 5.25
Pure	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	- 18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	- 15.00
Ginger	oz.	.45	- .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.80	- 4.00
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	- 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	- .90
Henbane	lb.	-	- 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00	- 18.00
Wood	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Lard	gal.	1.40	- 1.55
Lavender, Mitcham	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Flowers	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Lemon	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	3.40	- 3.50
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Distilled	gal.	.97	- 1.05
Linseed boiled	gal.	.96	- 1.04
Raw	oz.	-	- .75
Lobelia	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Expressed	lb.	10.50	- 12.00
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	21.00	- 22.00
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.50	- 1.75
Essential	lb.	.35	- .40
Mirbane	oz.	-	- 1.25
Musk	gal.	1.20	- 1.30
Neatsfoot	oz.	3.00	- 3.25
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	- 5.00
Petalae, extra	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Nutmeg	gal.	3.25	- 3.50
Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal.	gal.	3.10	- 3.35
and 1 gal. cans	gal.	1.60	- 1.70
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	2.20	- 3.00
Malaga	lb.	2.75	- 2.50
Pompeian	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
Orange, bitter	lb.	.35	- .90
Sweet	lb.	.16	- .30
Organum	lb.	.25	- .30
Palm Lagos	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Kernel	gal.	-	- 3.00
Paraffin, Domestic	oz.	1.25	- 1.30
Light	gal.	-	- 1.30
Russian	lb.	.45	- .55
Patchouli	gal.	1.70	- 1.80
Peach Kernel	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
Peanut	lb.	-	- 2.50
Pennyroyal	gal.	-	- 4.00
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	2.50	- 2.60
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Hochkiss	lb.	2.50	- 2.60
Western	oz.	.45	- .55
Petit Grain	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Pimenta	lb.	1.10	- 1.70
Pine Needles	gal.	1.30	- 1.35
Rape Seed	oz.	.30	- .40
Rhodinum	oz.	14.50	- 15.50
Rose, Kisanlik	oz.	3.50	- 4.00
Artificial	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.75	- .90
Trieste	gal.	.40	- .76
Rosin	oz.	.40	- .50
Rue, pure	oz.	-	- 1.20
Sage	gal.	1.20	- 1.25
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	11.00	- 11.50
Sandalwood, English	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
West Indian	lb.	.80	- .95
Sassafras	lb.	9.50	- 10.00
Savin	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
Spearmint, pure	gal.	.90	- 1.00
Sperm, winter, blechd.	lb.	.75	- .90
Spruce	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Tansy	gal.	.40	- .50
Tar, U.S.P.	lb.	1.55	- 1.65
Thyme, commercial	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Red, No. 1	lb.	.70	- .75
White	gal.	3.00	- 4.50
Whale	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Wine, Ethereal, light.	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Heavy, true, f. grapes.	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Wintergreen	lb.	3.85	- 4.25
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	- 3.30
Wormseed, Baltimore	oz.	4.50	- 5.50
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	-	- .50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	-	- .50
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	- .80
Iodine	oz.	-	- 1.00
Mercurial, 1/2 mercury	lb.	.96	- 1.03
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.73	- .80
Zinc Oxide	lb.	-	- .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	15.70	- 15.75
Granulated	lb.	18.00	- 18.25
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	17.75	- 18.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	- 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	- .18
Orphol	lb.	-	- .22
Orris, Florentine	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Select Finger	lb.	.20	- .25
Verona	oz.	-	-
Orthoform	lb.	-	-
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	-
1-oz.	oz.	.80	-
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes.	set	.50	-
Ovarin	oz.	1.30	-
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	- 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	-
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.	ea.	-	- 2.50
Pancratin, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	- .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian.	lb.	.65	- .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	- .16
Paraform	lb.	.14	- .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	-	- 2.90
Paramidphenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	-	-
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	- .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	- .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	- .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	- .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.	ea.	-	- 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	-	- 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	- .60
Pennyroyal Herb	lb.	.20	- .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	- .23
White	lb.	.28	- .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	- .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	- .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	- .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	- .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	2.40	- 2.75
do (L. & F.)	oz.	2.00	- 2.00
Pheno-bromate	oz.	-	- .80
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	2.00	- 2.10
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.40	- 1.65
Phosphorus, Amorphous	oz.	-	- 4.00
Photol	lb.	.22	- .25
Pichi Herb	lb.	.10	- .12
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	- .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.10	- .40
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.07	- .08
Nitrate	gr.	.10	- .10
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.48	- .52
Pink Root, true	lb.	-	- 1.00
Piperidine	oz.	.80	- .90
Piperin	oz.	-	- .32
Piperazine	lb.	.28	- .32
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	2.65	- 2.75
Pitch, Burgundy	bbl.	2.95	- 3.00
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	-	- 1.60
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	-	- 1.80
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15 gr. vials.	ea.	1.60	- 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15 gr. vials.	ea.	1.80	- 2.00
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	- .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	- .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	- 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	- .22
Root	lb.	.16	- .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	- .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	- .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.50	- .60
White	lb.	.36	- .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	- .15
Benzoate	oz.	.15	- .45
Bichromate	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.90	- 2.10
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	-	- .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) ..	lb.	.45	- .50
pure and pow'd	lb.	-	- .50
Borate	lb.	-	- .50
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash) lb.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	-	- 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	- 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	- .80
Granulated	lb.	.80	- .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.72	- .80
Citrate	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	- 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	- .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	- 3.60
Iodate	oz.	-	- .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	-	- 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	- .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	- .50
Powdered	lb.	.38	- .48
C. P.	lb.	.50	- .60
Permanganate	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	-	- .32
C. P.	lb.	-	-
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Sulphate	oz.	.20	- .25
Sulphite	lb.	.80	- .90
C. P.	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	- .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	- .37
Berries	lb.	.20	- .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	- 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	- 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	- .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	- 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	-	- .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	-	- .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	- .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	- .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	- .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves.	lb.	.25	- .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Quinine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.00	- 1.13
Sulph.	oz.	.60	- .68
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	- 1.09
Acetate	oz.	1.12	- 1.17
Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	- 1.14
Arsenate	oz.	1.02	- 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	1.02	- 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	1.03	- 1.08
Bisulphate	oz.	.56	- .60
Carbolate	oz.	1.05	- 1.10
Citrate	oz.	.95	- 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.49	- 1.54
Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	- 1.03
Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	- 1.03
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.02	- 1.07
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.78	- .83
Phosphate	oz.	.83	- .98
Lactate	oz.	1.02	- 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	.95	- 1.00
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.56	- .57
5-oz. cans	oz.	.60	- .65
1-oz. cans	oz.	.65	- .68
Valerate	oz.	.97	- 1.02
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	- .14
German	lb.	.10	- .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.55	- .60
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	- .20
Rennet, powder	lb.	.08	- .10
Resin, common	lb.	.08	- .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb.	8.00	- 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	- .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	-	- 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.45	- 1.55
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	- .40
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	-	- 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	-	-
1-oz.	oz.	-	-
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	- .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	- .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	- .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	- .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	-	-
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	-	- .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	- 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	- 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	- .30
Leaves	lb.	.12	- .15
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	- .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	-	- 1.76
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	- 2.25

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

From January 22 to January 29, 1917

Imports

- ACID**—
76 barrels, cresylic, W. A. Foster & Co., Manchester.
40 casks, cresylic, G. S. Page's Sons, Manchester.
100 casks, 50 barrels, cresylic, W. A. Foster & Co., Manchester.
100 casks, carbolic, White Tar Co., Hull.
150 casks, cresylic, W. E. Jordon, Hull.
- ALUM**—
Nemours Co., Hull.
2 barrels, J. C. Wiardi & Co., Havana.
- ALCOHOL**—262 drums, butyl, Du Pont de
- AMMONIUM CARBONATE**—
7 casks, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.
- ARGOLS**—
183 bags, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon.
40 sacks, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso.
- BALSAM**—
28 cases, tolu, G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Colombia.
15 cases, copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America.
28 cases, copaiba, Brown Bros. & Co., Central America.
75 cases, copaiba, H. A. Astlett & Co., Para.
- BARK**—
9,735 bags, mangrove, Brown Bros. & Co., Dunham.
50 bales, medicinal, Cohen & Co., Nassau.
407 bales, quillaya, Vallebone, Hnos & Co., Valparaiso.
86 bales, cinchona, Vandegrift & Co., Rotterdam.
- BAY RUM**—
60 cases, bay, Eggers & Heinlein, St. Thomas.
- BEANS**—
16 cases, vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Marseilles.
35 cases, vanilla, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
11 cases, vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles.
10 cases, vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
12 cases, vanilla, R. Mollhausen, Guadeloupe.
14 cases, vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave.
- BRIMSTONE**—
20 casks, McKesson & Robbins, London.
- CAMPHOR**—
180 cases, Stallman & Co., London.
210 cases, Frost & Cundill, London.
- CARDAMOMS**—
72 cases, McKesson & Robbins, Colombo.
29 cases, Dodwell & Co., Colombo.
6 cases, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., London.
- CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS**—
3 cases, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles.
15 cases, A. Klipstein & Co., Marseilles.
- CINNAMON**—
200 bales, Dodwell & Co., Colombo.
60 bales, Frost & Cundill, Colombo.
200 bales, quills, Baring Bros. & Co., Colombo.
- COPRA**—
18 bags, Dix & White, Cristobal.
2,195 bags, Winter Son & Co., Padang.
1,916 cases, Winter Son & Co., Padang.
70 bags, Franklin, Baker Co., Kingston.
- CREAM OF TARTAR**—
5 casks, Cream of Tartar Co., Marseilles.
- CUTCH**—
106 cases, F. H. Cone, Macassar.
- CUTTLEFISH BONE**—
15 packages, Arthur Stallman, Marseilles.
50 cases, A. Mastelli, Marseilles.
- DIVI DIVI**—
297 bags, H. Knox & Co., Curacao.
571 bags, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Curacao.
- DYES AND DYESTUFFS**—
100 barrels, dye extract, Logwood Products Co., Cape Haytien.
29 chests, indigo, Nixon, Forrest & Co., Calcutta.
57 chests, indigo, Ramson & Co., London.
20 seroons, indigo, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Central America.
- 11 seroons, indigo, Everett, Heaney & Co., Central America.
6 bales, indigo, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
10 cases, gambier, Winter Son & Co., Padang.
74 cases, gambier, Gravenhorst & Co., Padang.
- ERGOT**—
10 bales, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Marseilles.
16 bags, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
- ESSENTIAL OIL**—
34 cases, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
5 cases, Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.
16 cases, almond, Ungerer & Co., London.
50 cases, orange, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
64 cases, orange, Colonial Bank, Kingston.
25 cases, orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
120 cases, lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
300 cases, 432 cases, lemon, Baring Bros. & Co., Messina.
- FLOWERS**—
1 case saffron, McKesson & Robbins, Bordeaux.
- GELATIN**—
55 cases, Manners & Co., Glasgow.
- GLYCERIN**—
2 packages, Bayard & Co., Barcelona.
119 drums, American Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro.
- GUMS**—
11 bales, myrrh, McKesson & Robbins, London.
8 cases, aloes, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
30 bags, arabic, Thurston & Braidich, London.
67 bags, tragacanth, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
3 cases, olibanum, J. C. Wiardi & Co., Havana.
20 bags, chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
26 bags, chicle, N. Grossman, Tampico.
189 bags, 37 bundles chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Progreso.
1,349 bags, chicle, W. Wrigley & Co., Carmen.
307 bags, chicle, J. A. Phin, Campeche.
3 bales, chicle, W. Wrigley & Co., Laguna.
50 cases, benzoin, Dodge & Olcott Co., Padang.
30 bags, arabic, Arabol Manufacturing Co., Liverpool.
- HERBS**—
16 bales, medicinal, Schieffelin & Co., Marseilles.
87 bales, medicinal, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles.
144 bales, medicinal, S. B. Peich & Co., Marseilles.
- IRON OXIDE**—
35 casks, G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull.
- JUICES**—
40 cases, lime, Lehn & Fink, London.
36 casks, lime, Middleton & Co., Trinidad.
2 casks, lime, A. D. Strauss Co., Dominica.
11 casks, lime, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Dominica.
6 cases, lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica.
1 hogthead, 19 cases, lime juice, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
- KOLA NUTS**—
90 cases, Colonial Bank, Kingston.
- LEAVES**—
20 bales, medicinal, A. Hermann, Marseilles.
2 bales, rose, 50 bales, senna, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
25 bales, senna, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
100 bales, senna, Stanley, Jordon & Co., London.
3 bales, medicinal, A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
32 bales, bay, Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.
- LEES**—
415 bales, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
881 bales, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
141 sacks, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso.
- LICORICE**—
100 packages, Henry Utard, Barcelona.
144 bags, roots, McAndrews & Forbes, Barcelona.
- MAGNESIUM**—
50 cases, Davies, Turner & Co., Manchester.
- MYROBALANS**—
731 pockets, Haley-Hammond Co., Calcutta.
- NAPHTHALENE**—
44 casks, flake, Geisenheimer & Co., Manchester.
- NUX VOMICA**—
12 bags, McKesson & Robbins, London.
- OILS**—
200 casks, creosote, T. D. Downing & Co., Manchester.
100 casks, creosote, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Manchester.
100 casks, creosote, West Disinfecting Co., Manchester.
38 drums, cottonseed, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., St. Marc.
10 drums, citronella, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Colombo.
25 barrels, codliver, Ozomulsion Co., Bergen.
18 drums, citronella, R. Hilliers & Son, Sourabaya.
79 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Hull.
112 barrels, castor, E. F. Drew & Co., Hull.
88 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
73 casks, palm, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool.
95 cases, peanut, Lamont, Corliss Co., Rotterdam.
10 cases, almond, J. B. Horner, Inc., London.
15 cases, almond, Ungerer & Co., London.
- PERFUMERY**—
36 cases, F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
18 cases, E. Utard & Co., Bordeaux.
19 cases, Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
22 cases, Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
4 cases, G. Borgfeldt & Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, Baldwin & Co., Barcelona.
3 cases, Morana Co., Rotterdam.
15 cases, lemon, Dodge & Olcott Co., Rotterdam.
- POTASSIUM CARBONATE**—
510 cases, Hollingshurst & Co., Calcutta.
- QUICKSILVER**—
16 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
- RESIN**—
3 cases, Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux.
- ROOT**—
8 bags, ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
281 sacks, medicinal, P. E. Anderson & Co., Barcelona.
25 bags, dandelion, A. Stallman & Co., London.
2 bales, sarsaparilla, R. Fabien & Co., Tampico.
17 bags, jalap, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
- SANDALWOOD**—
109 baskets, E. Naumberg & Co., Macassar.
- SEED**—
250 sacks, mustard, McLaughlin, Gormley, King & Co., London.
100 bags, mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.
310 bags, aniseed, G. Amsinck & Co., Malaga.
280 bags, mustard, A. Joensson, London.
- SPICES**—
201 bags, ginger, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.
16 bags, ginger, New York & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston.
104 bags, pimento, Arkell & Douglas, Kingston.
100 bags, ginger, Colonial Bank, Kingston.
410 bales, cassia, John Kissock & Co., Padang.
30 bags, nutmegs, Dodge & Olcott Co., Padang.
409 bags, cassia, Winter Son & Co., Padang.
130 cases, nutmegs, Winter Son & Co., Padang.
200 cases, cassia, Nederlandsche Handels-Maatzappi, Padang.
1,399 bales, cassia, Old & Wallace, Padang.
105 bags, nutmegs, J. Kissock & Co., Padang.
5 bales, cinnamon, F. H. Cone, Macassar.
100 bags, ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
- SPONGES**—
10 cases, A. Moses & Co., London.
13 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.
10 bales, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.
37 bales, A. Moses & Co., Havana.
15 cases, Leonis, Clonney & Co., Havana.
47 bales, British Consul General, Nassau.
74 bales, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.

7 bales, A. E. Pearce, Nassau.
21 bales, A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.

SUMAC—
300 bags, A. Higgins, Palermo.

TALC—
500 bags, Binny, Smith & Co., Genoa.
300 bags, R. J. Waddell & Co., Genoa.

TAMARINDS—
350 cases, M. Corso & So., Genoa.

TAR—
5 barrels, Smith, Kline & Co., Barbados.

TARTAR—
48 cases, 2,347 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

THYMOL—
1 case, crystals, Rockhill & Vietor, London.

VITRIOL—
3 cases, Eastman Kodak Co., Marseilles.

WAX—
112 bags, bees, L. Hagenars & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
52 bags, carnauba L. Hagenars & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
25 bags, bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
2 bundles, bees, R. Fabien & Co., Tampico.
50 bags, bees, E. Padro, Havana.
16 packages, bees, Arnold, Cheney & Co., Tamateve.
77 packages, bees, Arnold, Cheney & Co., Mananjary.
240 bags, carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Para.
170 bags, carnauba, Strahl & Pitsh, Para.
286 bags, carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Para.
278 bags, carnauba Brown Bros & Co., Para.

Exports

ACID, ACETIC—350 lbs., \$40, Panama; 270 lbs., \$63, San Domingo; 100 lbs. \$15, Chile; 88 lbs., \$33, Peru; 240 lbs., \$62, Trinidad; 45 lbs., \$18, Argentina; 100 lbs., \$28, British Guiana; 220 lbs., \$53, Colombia.

ACID, BORIC—250 lbs., \$47, Guatemala; 100 lbs., \$15, Costa Rica; 110 lbs., \$19, Ecuador; 901,500 lbs., \$109,653, England; 119 lbs., \$17, Mexico; 117 lbs., \$17, San Domingo; 518 lbs., \$126, Argentina; 220 lbs., \$35, Brazil; 120 lbs., \$17, Colombia.

ACID, CARBOLIC—125 lbs., \$99, Guatemala; 55 lbs., \$35, Mexico; \$63, Mexico; 188 lbs., \$121, Uruguay; 260 lbs., \$168, Brazil; 170 lbs., \$109, Colombia.

ACID, CITRIC—55 lbs., \$36, Peru; 112 lbs., \$78, Mexico; 220 lbs., \$149, Venezuela; 2,754 lbs., \$1,793, Argentina; 1,603 lbs., \$1,040, Uruguay; 220 lbs., \$144, Brazil.

ACID, LACTIC—22 lbs., \$28, Peru; 13 lbs., \$35, Mexico; 110 lbs., \$23, England; 31 lbs., \$27, Uruguay.

ACID, MURIATIC—550 lbs., \$14, Chile; 3,101 lbs., \$145, Trinidad; 356 lbs., \$24, Mexico; 6,096 lbs., \$339, Cuba; 541 lbs., \$81, Argentina.

ACID, PICRIC—1,088,225 lbs., \$1,055,577, Russia in Asia; 42 lbs., \$29, Cuba; 11 lbs., \$25, Uruguay. 92,498 lbs., \$89,723, Russia in Europe.

ACID, SALICYLIC—3,270 lbs., \$4,740, England; 61 lbs., \$122, New Zealand; 11 lbs., \$15, Mexico; 3,200 lbs., \$3,520, England.

ACID, SULPHURIC—270 lbs., \$30, Guatemala; 7,736 lbs., \$215, Jamaica; 3,740,000 lbs., \$60,938, England; 1,336 lbs., \$65, Chile; 250 lbs., \$22, Colombia; 220 lbs., \$40, Peru; 78 lbs., \$13, Mexico; 380 lbs., \$16, French West Indies; 32,225 lbs., \$765, British Guiana. 16,160 lbs., \$595, Trinidad; 110 lbs., \$27, Uruguay; 2,070 lbs., \$207, Norway; 155,928 lbs., \$1,870, Mexico; 1,400 lbs., \$34, Jamaica; 1,099 lbs., \$62, Brazil; 3,342 lbs., \$75, Colombia.

ACID, TARTARIC—200 lbs., \$89, Guatemala; 100 lbs., \$67, San Domingo; 1,276 lbs., \$743, Cuba; 20 lbs., \$14, Peru; 357 lbs., \$227, Mexico; 2,268 lbs., \$1,492, Cuba. 6,614 lbs., \$4,560, Sweden; 500 lbs., \$340, Chile; 551 lbs., \$375, Argentina; 55 lbs., \$47, Mexico; 100 lbs., \$68, Colombia.

ALCOHOL—48 gals., \$48, Guatemala; 186 gals., \$144, Hayti; 45,597 gals., \$14,897, France.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—70 gals., \$53, Jamaica; 5 gals., \$5, Panama.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$2,465, Norway.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—\$270, Jamaica; \$39, San Domingo; \$1,875, Cuba; \$51, British West Indies. \$80, British West Indies; \$551, Brazil.

AMMONIA, AQUA—\$11, Barbados.

AMMONIAC, SAL—205 lbs., \$42, Chile; 28,556 lbs., \$2,490, Brazil; 542 lbs., \$72, Argentina; 132 lbs., \$8, Mexico.

ARSENIC—\$90, Chile; \$490, Brazil; \$20, Colombia.

BALSAMS—\$35, Costa Rica; \$10, China.

BARIIUM CHLORIDE—\$94, Chile.

BEES WAX—60 lbs., \$20, Colombia; 39 lbs., \$12, Mexico; 10 lbs., \$4, Colombia.

BORAX—\$2,687, Cuba; \$61, Mexico; \$4,834, Sweden; \$98, Brazil. \$21, Mexico.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—2,000 lbs., \$70, Guatemala. 10,000 lbs., \$423, Honduras; 50,500 lbs., \$2,082, San Domingo; 4,972 lbs., \$190, Chile; 2,000 lbs., \$70, New Zealand; 600 lbs., \$41, Barbados; 384 lbs., \$41, Barbados; 4,000 lbs., \$154, French West Indies; 14,030 lbs., \$610, Brazil; 2,000 lbs., \$85, Jamaica; 1,392 lbs., \$90, Panama; 3,500 lbs., \$119, Mexico. 32,942 lbs., \$1,170, Brazil.

CARBON DISULPHIDE—\$11, Mexico.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—\$165, Cuba.

CASTOR OIL—10 gals., \$14, Hayti; 1,368 gals., \$1,053, Sweden; 10 gals., \$14, British West Indies; 20 gals., \$23, Uruguay.

CHLOROFORM—\$43, Argentina; \$12, Brazil; \$33, Argentina; \$128, Uruguay; \$2,400, Norway; \$24, Brazil; \$15, Colombia.

COCO NUT OIL—\$122, San Domingo; \$21, British West Indies.

COPPER SULPHATE—15,600 lbs., \$2,000, Guatemala; 123 lbs., \$20, Hayti. 1,875 lbs., \$172, Cuba; 26 lbs., \$5, Mexico; 110 lbs., \$15, Peru; 375 lbs., \$47, British West Indies; 2,005 lbs., \$375, Argentina; 220 lbs., \$55, Uruguay; 44,138 lbs., \$5,450, Norway; 220 lbs., \$38, Mexico; 100 lbs., \$17, Colombia.

CREAM OF TARTAR—\$113, Mexico; \$25, Jamaica; \$65, Colombia.

DEXTRINE—123,240 lbs., \$4,903, England; 90,560 lbs., \$4,528, France.

DYES AND DYE STUFFS—\$923, Scotland; \$1,100, Colombia; \$4,360, England; \$75, Australia; \$2,845, England; \$9,104, Mexico; \$179, Barbados; \$1,280, Brazil; \$3,720, China; \$985, Argentina; \$4,638, Brazil; \$78, Colombia.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$949, England; \$158, Ecuador; \$6,000, England; \$4,900, Brazil; \$6,986, China; \$1,260, Japan; \$965, Uruguay.

EPSOM SALTS—490 lbs., \$10, Guatemala; 781 lbs., \$28, Peru; 2,955 lbs., \$93, Mexico; 1,000 lbs., \$48, Barbados; 44,607 lbs., \$794, Brazil; 1,980 lbs., \$40, Mexico.

ESSENTIAL OILS—\$1,318, Argentina; \$61, Uruguay; \$34, Cuba; \$129, Brazil.

ETHER—\$12, Hayti; \$6, China; \$86, Argentina.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—\$78, Argentina; \$29, Chile; \$490, British India.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$38, Guatemala; \$19, Honduras; \$47, Jamaica; \$694, San Domingo; \$206, Colombia; \$177, Argentina.

FORMALDEHYDE—80 lbs., \$10, Guatemala; 45 lbs., \$9, Hayti; 8,000 lbs., \$1,000, Australia; 4,222 lbs., \$608, England; 110 lbs., \$23, Mexico. 320 lbs., \$80, British South Africa; 661 lbs., \$129, Argentina.

GLUCOSE—159,996 lbs., \$5,125, New Zealand; 1,371 lbs., \$47, San Domingo; 1,214,400 lbs., \$40,280, England; 20,340 lbs., \$672, Mexico.

GLYCERIN—50 lbs., \$30, San Domingo; 704 lbs., \$345, Peru; 319 lbs., \$182, Ecuador; 550 lbs., \$249, Peru; 315 lbs., \$280, England; 50 lbs., \$29, Mexico; 30 lbs., \$18, China; 6,123 lbs., \$3,176, Argentina; 50 lbs., \$50, Mexico; 18 lbs., \$11, Brazil.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—\$79, Uruguay.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$75, Guatemala. \$26, San Domingo; \$621, Paraguay; \$42, Chile; \$24, Ecuador; \$51, Peru; \$205, Mexico; \$630, Brazil; \$9, Dutch Guiana; \$66, Mexico; \$17, Cuba.

IODINE—\$2,188, Sweden.

JALAP—\$60, Peru.

LEAD ACETATE—\$20, San Domingo, \$2,753, England.

LEAD ARSENATE—\$540, Peru.

LIME, CHLORIDE—\$5, Chile; \$42, Mexico; \$46, Uruguay.

OPIUM—\$15, Colombia; \$35, Mexico.

PETROLEUM JELLY—\$27, Hayti. \$2,593, Argentina; \$130, Colombia; \$32, Peru; \$665, Bolivia; \$31, Chile; \$953, Australia; \$1,645, England; \$687, Mexico; \$261, Scotland; \$130, British South Africa; \$20, Trinidad; \$15, British West Indies; \$869, Argentina; \$81, British Guiana.

POTASH, CAUSTIC—20 lbs., \$13, Dutch Guiana; 650 lbs., \$235, Mexico.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—406 lbs., \$171, Chile; 11,200 lbs., \$4,480, Sweden; 4,066 lbs., \$1,624, Brazil; 3,316 lbs., \$1,660, Norway.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—22,400 lbs., \$14,112, Chile; 44 lbs., \$28, Ecuador; 111 lbs., \$68, Peru; 493 lbs., \$291, Mexico; 2,500 lbs., \$1,478, Brazil; 22,400 lbs., \$14,784, Argentina; 490 lbs., \$285, Mexico; 1,250 lbs., \$838, Brazil. 1,372 lbs., \$772, Colombia.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—\$46, Uruguay.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—136 lbs., \$175, Mexico; 100 lbs., \$135, Colombia.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN—20 lbs., \$22, Mexico.

QUICKSILVER—75 lbs., \$84, Guatemala; 75 lbs., \$80, Colombia; 75 lbs., \$84, Ecuador.

QUININE—\$10, San Domingo; \$124, Peru; \$793, Mexico; \$350, Argentina; \$279, Mexico; \$266, Brazil; \$129, Colombia.

ROOTS AND HERBS—\$49, San Domingo; \$50, Ecuador; \$750, Australia. \$614, England; \$1,092, Mexico; \$27, Australia; \$855, Norway; \$38, Cuba.

SALT PETER—200 lbs., \$70, Colombia; 176 lbs., \$67, Colombia; 480 lbs., \$138, Brazil.

SODA, ASH—1,429 lbs., \$46, Costa Rica; 11,502 lbs., \$388, Chile; 866 lbs., \$39, Mexico; 15,000 lbs., \$443, Cuba; 554,222 lbs., \$19,905, Sweden; 271,140 lbs., \$8,218, Brazil; 473,795 lbs., \$30,407, Argentina. 172,019 lbs., \$5,343, Norway; 4,303 lbs., \$133, Brazil; 4,243 lbs., \$143, Colombia.

SODA, CAUSTIC—675 lbs., \$151, San Domingo; 2,700 lbs., \$120, Colombia; 3,804 lbs., \$174, Peru; 106,483 lbs., \$4,668, Australia; 22,800 lbs., \$891, New Zealand; 1,380 lbs., \$300, England; 24,903 lbs., \$1,090, Sweden; 86,699 lbs., \$4,075, Brazil; 112,500 lbs., \$5,602, China; 295 lbs., \$17, British West Indies; 67,500 lbs., \$2,340, Argentina; 3,375 lbs., \$162, Dutch Guiana; 719 lbs., \$50, Canada. 41,024 lbs., \$1,644, Mexico; 672 lbs., \$31, Brazil; 2,750 lbs., \$123, Colombia.

SODA, SAL—13,344 lbs., \$148, Jamaica; 375 lbs., \$7, Peru; 1,500 lbs., \$32, Mexico; 1,370 lbs., \$35, Cuba; 233 lbs., \$8, Danish West Indies; 510 lbs., \$10, British West Indies.

SODIUM ACETATE—1,372 lbs., Brazil.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—24,000 lbs., \$312, Cuba; 2,240 lbs., \$56, Hayti; 1,100 lbs., \$25, Costa Rica; 227 lbs., \$10, Chile; 895 lbs., \$22, Peru. 915 lbs., \$25, Mexico; 22,960 lbs., \$448, Sweden; 3,780 lbs., \$72, British Guiana; 1,236 lbs., \$276, Mexico; 4,230 lbs., \$84, Cuba.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—23,355 lbs., \$6,000, Spain; 28,418 lbs., \$3,333, Argentina; 11,200 lbs., \$2,353, Denmark; 1,589 lbs., \$340, Norway.

SODIUM CYANIDE—11,254 lbs., \$875, Argentina.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—1,800 lbs., \$45, Mexico; 1,102 lbs., \$22, Mexico.

SODIUM NITRATE—500 lbs., \$23, Bermuda; 6,600 lbs., \$327, Brazil; 110,300 lbs., \$3,759, Mexico.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—112 lbs., \$13, Nicaragua.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—630 lbs., \$1,232, England; 25 lbs., \$30, British Guiana; 280 lbs., \$714, Argentina; 12 lbs., \$28, Colombia.

SODIUM SALTS—\$44, Jamaica. \$97, San Domingo; \$28, Costa Rica; \$342, Cuba; \$23, England; \$45, Danish West Indies; \$204, Uruguay; \$16,300, France; \$281, British West Indies; \$613, Argentina.

SODIUM SILICATE—21,748 lbs., \$226, San Domingo; 15,481 lbs., \$399, Chile; \$476 lbs., \$228, Mexico; 15,403 lbs., \$675, Brazil.

SODIUM SULPHATE—600 lbs., \$11, Colombia; 1,402 lbs., \$46, Mexico; 1,000 lbs., \$18, Barbados; 134,625 lbs., \$2,356, Chile; 120 lbs., \$30, Argentina; 100 lbs., \$11, Mexico.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—11,522 lbs., \$259, New Zealand; 4,200 lbs., \$1,162, Colombia.

SPONGES—100 lbs., \$120, Chile; 10 lbs., \$21, Uruguay; 337 lbs., \$662, Brazil.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—21 tons, \$826, Mexico; 10 tons, \$435, Argentina.

TRINITROTOLUOL—228,000 lbs., \$221,160, Russia in Europe; 285,000 lbs., \$276,450, Russia in Asia.

ZINC OXIDE—12,274 lbs., \$1,482, Dutch East Indies; 112 lbs., \$11, Bolivia.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Cosmic Aniline Works, Inc., New York; capital, \$5,000; aniline dyes, chemicals, chemical preparations; D. and C. Katzenstein, N. L. Kalman, 48 West 12th street.

The Hoople Corporation, New York; capital, \$30,000; metal polish, drugs, medicines, chemicals, baking powder, soaps, groceries; A. Bennett, M. Wooley, F. P. Avery, 104 West 13th street.

The Beautiola Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; capital, \$125,000 paid up, to do a general wholesale and retail drug and pharmaceutical business; Ella R. Berry, D. A. Ruebal, L. C. Mollenhauer.

The Steinbeck Drug Company, Barberton, O.; capital, \$4,000; M. R. Steinbeck, Julia Steinbeck, P. L. Marion, P. L. Maloney, R. E. Morton.

Whiteville Drug Company, Whiteville, N. C.; capital, \$5,000, J. W. Wilson, R. B. Whitaker, W. F. Formyduval.

Woodard Hall Pharmacy, Adell, Ga.; capital, \$5,000; R. C. Woodard, E. J. Hall, A. J. Hall.

Welch Drug Store, Tifton, Ga.; capital, \$15,000; C. B. Welch, A. J. Clardy.

Iredell Drug Company, Iredell, Tex.; capital, \$4,000; Dr. A. Breeding, H. B. Strong, T. M. Davis.

Certified Chemical Corporation, New York; capital, \$40,000; alkalies, chemicals, apparatus, implements; E. M. Beyhl, W. Metkiff, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau street.

International Peroxide Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, \$5,000; chemicals, J. R. Levine, I. Heitler, W. Wisch, 45 Malta street, Brooklyn.

Reed Distributing Company, Paterson, N. J.; capital, \$50,000; to manufacture chemicals of all kinds; Richard S. Colfax of Pompton, Henry M. Vanburen and Joseph R. Lambert, Paterson.

New Jersey Dyestuffs Corporation, Paterson, N. J.; capital, \$25,000; to manufacture dyestuffs, etc.; Rudolph Schroeder, Robert Rieser, Nathan Marcus, Hoboken.

Brazilian Coconut Products Corporation, Dover, Del.; capital, \$150,000; to import, export and deal in and with cocoanuts and coconut products; V. C. Bogardue, H. H. Walker, M. Friedenberg, all of New York.

The Excelsior Chemical Company, Youngstown, O.; capital, \$150,000; J. P. Wilson, J. W. Blackburn, C. W. Osborne, F. J. Heim, R. B. Wilson.

The United States Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; capital, \$25,000. D. B. Heim, C. R. Trevasik, Oscar Donley, 223 Halkeet street, Pittsburgh.

Thompson-Munro-Robins Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.; capital, \$8,000; for the purpose of dealing as brokers and agents in the handling of chemicals of all kinds; C. T. Thompson, G. E. Munro, Virginia M. Stanfield.

Ballston Spa Drug Company, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; capital \$3,000; to conduct a general drug store business; Charles Heritage, Raymond H. Curtis.

Gold Chemical Powder Manufacturing Company, Inc., Harrison, N. Y.; capital, \$5,000; chemists, druggists, dry-salters, oil, color men; A. Danziger, C. and J. Davis, Harrison.

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Company, a New York corporation, Camden, N. J.; capital, \$500,000; to deal in chemicals and other articles; Felix Wilckes, New York; Ferdinand Wilckes, Passaic and Luther Martin, West Orange, N. J.

Shure White Chemical Company, Mayfield, Ky.; capital, \$5,000; manufacturing chemists; Leon Evans, W. W. Evans, N. E. Thomas.

Kraton Drug Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$1,500,000, to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

Authorizations

Air Reduction Sales Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$25,000; oxygen, nitrogen, liquid air; representative M. W. Randall 120 Broadway Manhattan.

Capital Reductions

The New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Ltd., New York; \$294,000 to \$10,000.

Commercial Attaché Veditz, of Paris, has forwarded a copy of "L'Emploi et le Régime de l'Alcool dans les Industries Chimiques et Pharmaceutiques," by R. P. Duchemin, which gives a history of denatured alcohol, its various industrial uses, and the governmental regulations applicable to its manufacture. This booklet, which is printed in French, will be loaned to those interested, upon request, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington. Refer to file No. 2207.

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TRADE NEWS FROM ABROAD

Among the principal industries of Human Province China, which is largely agricultural in its pursuits, is the manufacture of wood oil. The latter is in reality a nut oil, being extracted from the fruit of Tung tree which grows prolifically in various parts of China. It is exported in large quantities to the United States, where, among its chief uses is the manufacture of quick drying varnishes. Sesame seed and rapeseed oils are also among the products of the province and are exported to some extent.

Japanese capitalists have organized a company for the manufacture of egg products in Tsingtau, China, according to consular advices. Two large factories which formerly turned out these products have been standing idle since the outbreak of the war. The new concern is known as the Tsingtau Egg Powder Factory. It is to have a capacity of 803,000 pounds of dried yolk and 341,000 pounds of albumen per annum.

The quantity of kauri gum exported in 1915 from New Zealand was 4,575 tons, valued at £279,133, as compared with 8,473 tons, valued at £497,444 in the previous year. According to the last available official figures for 1916, which cover the period from January 1st to June 30th, 2,644 tons of gum, valued at £164,291 were exported, and this would appear to indicate that the industry is recovering. The United States not only takes by far the greatest proportion of the kauri gum output of New Zealand, but also the most expensive grades. The average price of gum exported to this country is £68 8s per ton, as compared with £54 4s per ton for the gum exported to the United Kingdom.

The shipments of cutch from Rangoon to all parts from January 1st to November 20th were 6,594 tons, against 4,072 tons in 1915 and 2,637 tons in 1914.

London advices say that the government licenses for blue vitriol, even for allied countries are being held up for the time being until the whole position is reviewed in the light of the possibly increased requirements for the British market. Shipments from Great Britain for December were 3,387 tons against 2,001 tons a year ago, and 1,994 tons in 1914. The total shipments from England in 1916 amounted to 38,812 tons showing a marked falling off as compared with the 1915 exports of 65,210 tons, the latter figure in turn being 2,600 tons below the corresponding period of the previous year.

Molasses, valued at \$1,022,400, was invoiced at the American consulate at Cienfuegos, Cuba, for the United States during 1916, compared with \$606,900 worth for 1915.

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PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that as a result of experimentation it finds that the 100,000 pounds of lemon-grass oil annually used in the United States, chiefly in the perfume and soap industry, may be successfully produced in the subtropical portions of the United States. The high pine lands of the Florida peninsula are especially adapted to the growth of the lemon-grass plant. Practically all of the oil is now imported from the East Indies. It is suggested that while the production of lemon-grass oil by itself might not be a profitable industry, if the plant is grown in connection with other oil plants so as to secure a long distilling season the industry might be profitably established in this country.

In presenting the advantages of New York as a manufacturing center, the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, says in a recent publication: "At the present time a large percentage of all paint and varnish products of the United States is distributed from New York or through the medium of the New York market. Much of the paint and varnish product of the Central West finds its way to New York for distribution and pays the extra freight cost. The market for American-made paint and varnish products is rapidly developing in Central and South American States, as well as in other foreign countries, and this market affords a wonderful opportunity for the progressive manufacturer."

The principal sulphuric acid makers in England and Wales, are being asked to support the formation of a National Association of Sulphuric Acid Manufacturers. In order to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Munitions, the capacity of the country for producing sulphuric acid is much greater than in normal times, and it is feared that the industry will suffer from over-production when peace is restored. The managing director of one firm, prominently engaged in the acid trade, urges the makers to adopt means to prevent the chaos which, he believes, will arise in the sulphuric acid trade, when the war is over, unless they are more closely associated.

Three new companies will mine and manufacture graphite in Alabama: the Black Diamond Graphite Company of Ashland, Ala., incorporated for \$125,000 by R. Brooks Brown, E. D. Noe, Frederick Wehle and A. A. Northen; the King Graphite Co. of Lineville, Ala., organized to develop 260 acres located four miles west of Lineville, its officers being T. B. Bell, president; C. E. Smith, secretary-treasurer, and the National Graphite Company of Ashland, incorporated with \$50,000 capital by George Ferre, T. J. Reynolds, W. B. Wilson and others.

The Lazard-Godchaux Co., of America, Inc., has taken over the business of Louis Lazard which will be conducted under the above corporate title, dealing in dyestuffs and chemicals. The new company will operate in conjunction with the Lazard-Godchaux Co., Ltd., with offices in Brussels, London, Paris, Manchester and Montreal. The local office is at 92 William street. F. E. Atteaux, of F. E. Atteaux & Co., Boston, and John B. Lewis, of John D. Lewis, Providence, are directors of the new company.

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange celebrated its fifty-seventh birthday with a banquet, holding its annual meeting at the same time. The following officers were elected: President, John Fergusson; vice-president, Harry B. French; treasurer, Anthony M. Hance; secretary, Joseph W. England. The directors are: Charles E. Hires, S. R. McIlvaine, Dr. A. W. Miller, H. K. Mulford, Adam Pfomm, Clayton F. Shoemaker, R. U. Shoemaker, and Walter V. Smith.

The French government is using 200,000 gallons of alcohol per day in the manufacture of high explosives. It is estimated that the consumption annually will be 12,500,000 gallons more than France produced before the war. The government has already bought 17,500,000 gallons abroad. Alcohol serves as a solvent in the manufacture of the powder used as a propulsive explosive in the largest calibre guns.

Monday evening, January 22d, was Ladies' Night for the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, the celebration of which took place at the Hotel Sherman. Between 500 and 600 members of the association were present. Richard Voge, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, prepared an excellent program of orchestral music, vaudeville and an illustrated lecture, by Dr. Rufus A. White.

Chicago members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, preparing for the annual convention of the association, named an executive committee comprising: G. T. Bauer, Frank M. Bell, Frank A. Blair, A. R. Brunker, William Buss, L. J. Freundt, A. J. Horlick, F. Keeling, Jr., A. S. Levis, James W. Morrisson and Harold Sorby.

Sealed proposals will be received at the field medical supply depot, United States Army, Washington, D. C., until February 2, 1917, for furnishing and delivering at the field medical supply depot, 21 M street northeast, Washington, D. C., flint-glass bottles, corks and funnels. Further information may be had on application to the above-named office.

The price of bar silver rose to 77 cents an ounce, which is within one-quarter of a cent of the highest quotation since the outbreak of the war. Silver touched 77½ last May on a heavy demand from European as well as Oriental sources. The long suspension of mining operations in Mexico has helped to deplete supplies.

The Erwa Chemical Manufacturing Co., Needham Heights, Mass., has been incorporated to manufacture chemical products, etc. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the incorporators are: Nicholas Ernster, 85 St. Botolph street, president; Paul H. Franz, treasurer and clerk; Nicolas Walch and John E. Dodge.

James R. Owen, for years head of the buying department of the Fuller-Morrisson Co., Chicago, has severed his connection with that house. Mr. Owen left for an extended vacation in Bermuda. He has been succeeded by R. A. Hevener, who is now in charge of the buying department.

B. C. Neat, secretary of the Peter-Neat-Richardson Company, wholesale druggists of Louisville, Ky., says: "Generally the prospects for the coming year look good, but there is a certain element of doubt because we do not know whether prices are going to continue stationary, rise or drop."

W. C. Shurtleff, treasurer of the Fuller-Morrisson Co., Chicago, has gone south for a few weeks and is at Biloxi, Miss., and Walter H. Atwater, secretary of the same company, is on a trip to Bermuda.

C. G. Memminger, vice-president and general manager of the Coronet Phosphate Company of Coronet, Fla., since the organization of the company, many years ago, has succeeded A. A. Cowles as president.

W. E. Boyd is now associated with the organization of L. D. Helme Company, Inc., 90 John street. He will manage the purchasing and selling of chemicals for the textile and tanning trades.

L. A. Elisburg is now the proprietor of the drug store at 6260 Champlain avenue, Chicago, having recently bought out R. H. Stocks.

William Luhrs, formerly with Henry Polhemus, has become associated with the Boston office of Innis, Speiden & Co.

The Kalbfleisch Chemical Corporation is to build extensions to its Chattanooga, Tenn., plant, costing \$80,000.

H. E. Whiting, associated with Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc., has been transferred to the Cleveland office.

The Bristol Chemical Works has begun operations at Bristol, Va. It is capitalized at \$50,000.

